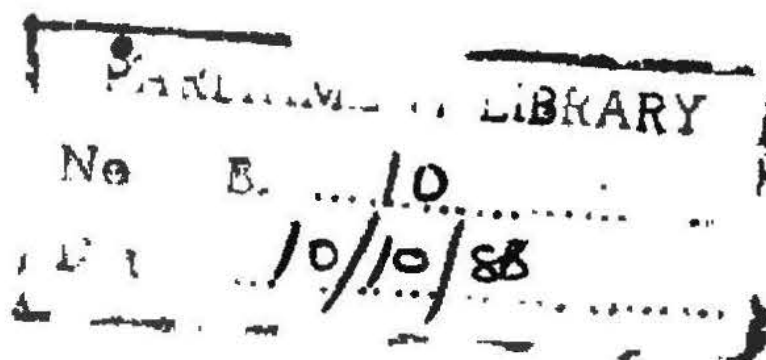


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Tenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXXVIII contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 6.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Monday, April 11, 1988/Chaitra 22,
1910 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Honourable Members, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the sudden demise of Shri A.R. Murugaiah, a sitting member of this House representing Karur constituency of Tamil Nadu.

An agriculturist by profession, he took keen interest in the development of agriculture in his native state.

A social worker of repute, he always championed the cause of weaker sections of the society and the rural poor.

A widely travelled person, Shri Murugaiah studied the process of agriculture and industrial development in several countries.

Shri Murugaiah passed away at New Delhi following a cardiac arrest on Saturday, April 9, 1988, at the young age of 47 years.

We mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our heart felt condolences to the bereaved family.

Members may stand in silence for a short while to pay our respects to the deceased.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

* Development of Tourism During Seventh Plan

*634. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the thrust areas identified for the development of tourism during the Seventh Plan;

(b) the steps taken for implementing the programme for the development of tourism in these thrust areas ; and

(c) the results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). A
statement is given below :

Statement

Development of Tourism during Seventh Plan

(a) The thrust areas identified for development of tourism during the Seventh Plan are :

(i) Diversification from culture oriented tourism to holiday and leisure tourism.

(ii) Development of trekking, winter sports, wildlife and beach resort tourism.

(iii) Providing inexpensive accommodation in different tourist centres.

(iv) Restoration of National Heritage Centres.

- (v) Development of selected tourist circuits including Buddhist Circuits.
- (vi) Launching of national image building and marketing plans in key markets overseas and exploring new source markets in regions and countries having cultural affinity.
- (vii) Streamlining of facilitation procedures at airports; and
- (viii) Improving service efficiency in public sector corporation.

(b) and (c). Keeping in view the thrust areas, Government has taken up several schemes for development of tourism which include development of domestic tourism, construction of Yatri Niwases and Yatrikas, development of beach resorts, improvement of facilities for skiing, mountaineering, trekking and adventure tourism, augmentation of transport facilities, promotion of charters, preservation of national heritage centres, development of facilities along Buddhist circuits, promotion of wildlife tourism and provision of wayside facilities on highways and undertaking sustained publicity and marketing campaigns in overseas markets. As a result of these efforts the number of foreign tourists visiting India as also foreign exchange earnings from tourism have increased.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : With regard to my question that with the steps taken what is the result thereof, the Minister has replied that the number of foreign tourists visiting India and the foreign exchange earnings have increased. But the Minister has not replied the number of foreign visitors and the growth thereof.

India's share in the global tourists traffic is at a pathetic 0.4%. I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of having an integrated approach to tackle this issue by removing the major inhibiting factors, *i.e.* lack of sufficient airlines, lack of actual accommodation—I am stressing on the word 'actual'—and the seasonality factor and also accord tourism the status of an industry, specially an export industry. If so, to what extent?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : The question relates to the thrust areas during

the 7th Five Year Plan. I have given in my statement which are the thrust areas.

The Planning Commission during the 7th Five Year Plan has fixed 7% growth rate and in world tourist traffic from 1984 to 1986, 3.3%. The tourist arrival, as I have stated, including Pakistan and Bangladesh since 1981 has been given. During 1986 we have achieved 29.1% over the year 1985 which was 0.2%. In 1987 also the increase in the tourist arrival is 7.8% over the year 1986. In 1990 we will exceed the target fixed by the Planning Commission.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : About the integrated approach you have not replied.

My second supplementary is regarding Orissa. I would like to know whether any comprehensive programme has been drawn up for the development of beach tourism in the Puri-Konark beach in Orissa. Secondly, is the Golden Triangle in Orissa, *i.e.*, Bhubneshwar, Puri and Konark included in priority locations for tourism? If the answer is positive; when, if it is negative; why?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Sir, we have prepared a master-plan for Konarak and Chilka Lake along with Udaigiri, Lalitgiri and Ratnagiri. The master-plan is under consideration and for Chilka lake report has been submitted. In respect of Puri and Konarak we have not yet received the proposal from the State Government. The proposals have to come from the State Government on individual project basis. There was ban for clearing beach resorts upto 500 metres from the high tide level which has now been reduced to 200 metres. Unless State Government submits a report on individual project basis it will be difficult for us to clear the project. As regards golden triangle we have given assistance to the State Government for construction of yatri niwas. Apart from that the progress is little slow. So these three places will be further developed if the State Government gives proposal for central assistance.

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Darjeeling, a district of West Bengal used to be called the queen of hills and used to attract tourists from the world over but

due to the agitation prevailing in that area the tourists flow from abroad has gone down to almost nil. I would like to know whether Government has made any assessment to find out the loss of foreign exchange due to this?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : I have given the total foreign exchange earnings and tourist arrivals. We have not calculated it on State-wise. However, on account of agitation the tourist arrivals has gone down.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : The master-plan for development of Buddhist centres has been prepared by the Ministry. I would like to know whether that master-plan includes Lalitgiri, Udaigiri and Ratnagiri, the three hills where Buddhist culture flourished during 5th century AD and this was a centre of Mahayan Bajrayan school. The excavations have also revealed innumerable historical material which indicates that it was one of the most important centres of the country but nothing has so far been done for development of those centres. The Ministry takes the stand that the State Government has not submitted a specific plan. My information is that the State Government has repeatedly submitted the plan. There are no communication and other arrangements so that it is convenient for the tourists to visit that place. I would like to know whether Ministry will undertake immediately some measures so that we can encourage Buddhist tourists to that place?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : We have prepared the master-plan for development of Buddhist centres. On that basis, the master-plan for Buddhist circuits was prepared for U.P. and Bihar. During 1987, we entrusted the job of preparing the master-plan, by identifying the Buddhist circuits or Buddhist monuments, to a task force. It includes places other than U.P. and Bihar.

The task force has already visited different States, including Orissa. It has proposed to include Lalitgiri, Udaigiri and Ratnagiri in the national Buddhist circuit. However, the exact requirement of infrastructure, developmental expenditure, etc., will be worked out in the final report of the task force. The Buddhist circuits in Orissa—Lalitgiri, Udaigiri and Ratnagiri—have

been taken up by the Government of Orissa as well as by the Government of India for development as tourist places.

The first question about the project submitted by the State Governments relates to the beach resorts. Unless they submit specific proposals for hotels to be located in various places, they will not be cleared.

SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has received any proposal from the Andhra Pradesh Government to develop the Hope Island near Kakinada as a tourist centre.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : The Andhra Pradesh Government has submitted a proposal regarding Hope Island. During 1988-89, we will consider the proposal for giving assistance to develop the island.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, according to the hon. Minister the Government has made ambitious plans for tourism development in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Buddhist Circuit has also been selected and hon. Minister has stated that the States of Bihar and U.P. would also be included in the Buddhist Circuit. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what do the Government propose to spend on the development of both the districts of Champaran from where Mahatma Buddha went to Kushinagar via Motihari, Kesaria and Areraj, and the funds likely to be allocated for the development of the Buddhist Circuit in Bihar?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, the Master-Plan includes Buddhist Circuits in Bihar. Nalanda, Kushinagar and Shravasti are the Centres included in the Buddhist Circuits. Besides these Centres, the other places in Bihar are Bodh Gaya, Rajgir and Nalanda. The Government does not have any proposal for the development of other minor Buddhist Circuits and Buddhist sites. The places which have been identified in the Master-Plan are taken up for development by the Government. If any small projects or sites are left the State Government should send specific proposals for their development. Development work at these places will be

undertaken only if funds are available. As to the question asked by the hon. Member, no such proposal has been received by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Next Question No. 635.

Promotion of Fish Farming in U.P.

*635. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to promote fish farming in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government provide any financial assistance to the fish farmers in the event of any loss to them; and

(c) if so, the details of the nature of assistance provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) For promotion of fish farming in Uttar Pradesh 28 Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (FFDAs) have been set up under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Development of Agriculture". These FFDAs provide the requisite financial, technical and extension support for fish farming.

For ensuring supply of quality fish seed for fish farming activity, the Government have sanctioned establishment of 5 Commercial fish seed hatcheries in Uttar Pradesh.

A Central Sector scheme for utilisation of sewage for fish farming has also been sanctioned in Uttar Pradesh during 1987-88.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, fish farming is an important industry of our country. I feel that fish is neither an unwelcome addition to one's dish nor does it hurt one's religious feelings. The hon. Minister of State of Agriculture, who belongs to Uttar Pradesh, is present here. I do not know what kind of encouragement is being given to fish farming in Uttar

Pradesh because in reply to my Question he has stated that Rs. 82 lakhs were allocated for this in 1986-87 and only Rs. 47.64 lakhs in 1987-88. This is the position in Uttar Pradesh. I do not know what type of encouragement you are providing and what type of efforts you are making ?

Could the hon. Minister please tell me something about the technical aspect of this development programme ? Where in Uttar Pradesh is this programme being taken up ? In view of the importance of water reservoirs of Uttar Pradesh, particularly those of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, is the Government considering to establish hatcheries in the commissionereries of Banaras, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh and Ballia ?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I want to tell the hon. Member that facilities for fish farming are available in 1 lakh 25 thousand hectares in ponds and tanks, 1 lakh 31 thousand hectares in water reservoirs, 1 lakh 89 thousand hectares in lakes and 7 lakh 23 thousand hectares in perennial rivers. This information pertains to Uttar Pradesh only. Production of fish in Uttar Pradesh is expected to be 85 thousand metric tonnes in 1987-88. By the end of the Seventh Plan in 1989-90 the target for fish production has been fixed at 1 lakh metric tonnes. I shall now explain what is being done at technical level during the Seventh Plan. In the Seventh Plan stress has been laid on the development of fish farming in ponds and tanks, changing the outlook, fish farming in cold waters or in water in hilly areas, setting-up of a National Fishermen Welfare Fund, Fishermen Group Insurance Schemes for accidents, establishment of fish hatcheries and the development of fish farming development agencies.

Sir, in Uttar Pradesh alone, fish production agencies are functioning in 28 districts. Funds are sanctioned for the these working agencies. A sum of Rs. 2 lakh, 50 thousand is given annually. As regards your question about the location of the five hatcheries, I would like to tell that one is in Gorakhpur, which you have been demanding, one in Gomtinagar in Lucknow, one in Amethi, one in Allahabad and one in Faizabad. An yearly expenditure of Rs. 51 lakhs will be incurred on each of these.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I have asked something else and the answer is something else. The hon. Minister is quite an intelligent person. He knows why the hatcheries have been established in Amethi, Gomtinagar in Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Allahabad. He is interpreting my question in his own way. There is no reply to my question whether the Government propose to establish hatcheries in Azamgarh and Ballia. I asked the reason for sanctioning only Rs. 47 lakhs in 1987-88 when Rs. 82 lakhs were sanctioned in 1986-87, and why a step-motherly treatment is being meted out to eastern Uttar Pradesh. The hon. Minister did not reply to these two questions nor am I expecting any reply from him. He has given his speech and it will be published in newspapers.

The hon. Minister, all the three hon. Ministers and the whole House is aware that fish farming is a dangerous activity. Rise and fall of tides, murder of children due to enmity between fishermen and laxity in precautionary measures are a few dangers this activity suffers from. There is no industry in the country whose labour force is not compensated for inherent dangers in their work. This Government professes to be a champion of farmers (*Interruptions*). Has the Government provided for compensation to cover the dangers in this fish farming industry?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I have answered everything about the districts in question. I want to clarify that Ballia, Ghazipur, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Basti, Deoria and Azamgarh are included in the districts where development agencies have been set up. Azamgarh is also one of the 28 districts where development agencies are functioning.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I had asked about 5 districts.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : These 5 districts are also included. But 5 districts do not constitute the whole of Uttar Pradesh. (*Interruptions*)

The hon. Member's district is also included. As to the question of expenditure, I would like to say that under Plan Schemes

Rs. 1,250 lakhs is the voted expenditure out of which Rs. 788.02 lakhs have been spent till 1987-88. This is the way the schemes are in progress.

About the dangers being faced by fishermen in their work, a separate scheme for accident-insurance of fishermen is in force. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have not allowed you. Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have allowed two supplementaries. Now, I have called next question. I cannot help it.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat. I cannot allow you. Nothing will go on record.

Availability Position of Foodgrains

*636. **PROF. P.J. KURIEN† :**
SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any target has been fixed for procurement of foodgrains; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the assessment regarding the damage to the crops caused recently by hailstorm and untimely rains in certain parts of the country and its impact on overall position of the foodgrain reserves; and

(c) whether in view of the reported damage to the crops, Government propose to review the procurement targets and also the quantum of foodgrains to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c). No targets are fixed for the procurement of foodgrains. The procurement of wheat, paddy and coarsegrains is done under the price support scheme, and procurement of rice under a levy on rice mills and dealers.

As per reports received, there has been only a limited damage in certain pockets in Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. This damage is not likely to have any significant impact on foodgrain reserves, procurement or the need to import.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, you heard the answer. How evasive and disappointing it is. No targets are fixed for the procurement of foodgrains. Either his answer is not factually correct or if it is factually correct, then you see how the Ministry is functioning. Without fixing a target for the procurement of foodgrains, how are you going to procure them? I hope you have some idea of the quantity of foodgrains that you are going to procure this year. If that is so, I would like to know what that quantity is. Secondly, you have said that there is only limited damage due to drought or hailstorm. There was hailstorm in Bihar, even in the constituency of your own colleague. And there is damage due to drought. So, I would like to know the damage due to drought and hailstorm and the shortfall thereof in the production, and consequently the shortfall in the quantity of procurement. How are you going to meet that shortfall in procurement?

SHRI SUKH RAM : The hon. member has not appreciated the fine distinction between estimation and target. The Government is bound to procure/purchase any quantity of foodgrains offered by the farmers for sale. As such, it is not possible to fix targets. Of course, estimates are made on the basis of production and other factors. For the coming Rabi season, the estimated procurement of wheat is going to be about 10 million tonnes.

As far as damage in certain States due to hailstorm and rain is concerned, I have not received any information with regard to Bihar. I may also inform this House that, on the basis of information received on damage, our procurement estimation is not affected at all.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, this is not my second supplementary. Am I to understand that there is no shortfall in production due to drought and hailstorm and there will be no shortfall in procurement?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a rich drought!

SHRI SUKH RAM : The hon. member should understand that the Rabi crop is very good in States like Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh which contribute a lot to the Central Pool. Therefore, so far as the estimation is concerned, I think we will reach upto that level.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I am happy if at this the information and I must congratulate the hon. Minister...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot ask one more question. Two are over.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : No Sir, I did not ask my second supplementary.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He sought only a clarification.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : The procurement of wheat, paddy and other foodgrains is done under the price support scheme. Sir, there have been demands from all sections of the agriculturists throughout the country for increase in the support price of agricultural commodities and also cash crops. The farmers and agriculturists are in fact clamouring for it. I would like to know whether the Government is considering to increase the support price of the agricultural commodities and other cash crops.

SHRI SUKH RAM : I am not aware of any proposal to increase the support price because it is for the Ministry of Agriculture to decide about the price rise.

SHRI A. CHARLES : It is seen from the hon. Minister's reply that the procurement of foodgrains is not going to be seriously affected on account of natural calamities. We are happy. But however there was a news item in the Press in which it was stated there is a reduction in the allotment of foodgrains to the State of Kerala. Why the publicity was given in the newspapers that the Centre is not helping the State even for distribution of foodgrains? May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any truth in it or was it a false propaganda and whether the Minister will ensure that sufficient quantity of

foodgrains will be allotted for meeting the requirements of that State ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : Last year, we had sufficient stock and liberal allocations were made to that State. But this year, as the hon. House is aware that on account of the acute or severe droughts and floods, the off take was of a higher order.

Now we need to conserve the stocks. So in view of this the allocation policy has been rationalised.

As far as Kerala is concerned, under that rationalisation scheme or policy, we are allocating among other considerations, only on the basis of the off take by that particular State.

For instance, as far as Kerala is concerned, in the month of December, their rice allotment was 145 thousand tonnes against an off take of 131 thousand tonnes. Similarly, for January, against an allotment of 145 thousand tonnes, the off take was 144 thousand tonnes. I do not have the figures for the month of March, but I can assure the House that whatever had been off-take of the State, the allocation is made on the basis of that.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : The hon. Minister has replied that there was no shortfall of procurement.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Orissa Government has requested the Centre to supply sufficient rice since there is acute drought in the State ? Is it a fact that in spite of constant requests of the Orissa Government, only one-fourth of demand is met. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to meet the full demand of Orissa as the people are suffering under acute drought ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : The position of Orissa is also on the same footing. Against an allocation of 30 thousand tonnes of rice in the month of January, the off take was 18.7 thousand tonnes.

Now keeping in view the demand and scarcity conditions prevailing in that State, I have increased some quantity for the next month.

Diversification of Activities by NDDC

*637. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Corporation (NDDC) propose to diversify its activities into the power generation sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) propose to diversify its activities into power generation sector.

(b) A proposal to set up rural electricity cooperatives covering Kheda District of Gujarat is under their consideration.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : It is rather interesting that Dairy Development Corporation is diversifying even to the power sector.

First of all I would like to know, has the inspiration come from the fact that Gujarat State Electricity Board is having 35 per cent transmission loss. Therefore it is expected that they cannot do anything better and this Dairy Development Corporation was brought into the picture to do something better. Secondly, it has been said that a proposal is under consideration for rural electricity cooperatives—not cooperative; that means many cooperatives—covering Kheda district; but I see here a statement by Mr. Kurien where he says that it is in Khaira district, on an experimental basis, that a cooperative is being thought of. So, would the Minister kindly enlighten me about the details—of the inspiration and also the present position of the project ?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : It is true that a request from the Government of Gujarat came to the Dairy Board ; and on that request, they have started thinking over this matter. But at the present stage, it is just at a conceptual level, and no specific project has been drawn.

Secondly, it is true that this Board organizes its activities through cooperatives.

They have some experience in this matter in some of the States; 2 or 3 cooperatives have been organized for rural electrification. So, it is on that basis. But at present, I can say that it is just at a conceptual level. No detail has been worked out.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Anyway, at this conceptual level it seems that the Chairman of NDDDB has gone quite far and given us details of the project which is being drawn up...*(Interruption)*.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They are conceiving something.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is delivery.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Anyway, it means that there is something which is not being said straightaway.

So, my second question is this : to whomsoever you may entrust—to this National Dairy Development Board or anybody else—whether they do dairy or power, perhaps one thing is essential, *viz.* that their relationship with the workers should be at a good level. Is the Minister aware of the fact that in this National Dairy Development Board, even on 23rd December last, workers had to demonstrate under the call of the National Dairy Employees Federation, in respect of many complaints of victimization and harassment of workers—complaints which included the one that 31 workers were retrenched by one sentence some time back; and nothing has come out of that ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Were they diverted for power generation ? *(Interruption)*

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Is this kind of power *i.e.* victimization and harassment of workers going to be taken into Gujarat ? I would like to know this.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : The Dairy Board has been doing excellent work. No doubt its main job is to do dairy work. But along with that, it has been doing some very good work regarding fruits and vegetables. They have been doing it in Delhi; then, oilseeds and vegetable oil projects they have done. They are taking up some other

projects also. But I do not think there is any victimization of workers.

SHRI INDRAJEET GUPTA : Will you look into this ?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Yes, I know. I am replying to what the hon. Member referred to in the first part of her question. In the second part of her question, she has said that there were some demonstrations. Nowadays, you know that this is a routine work *viz.* that workers, wherever they work, whatever salaries they get, they just go on organizing demonstrations and alleging victimization. Such things have not come to our notice. It has not come to our notice. If such things come to our notice, we shall certainly look into them.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, what would be the routine demonstration of a Minister if he does not get the salary for nine months ? *(Interruptions)*

PROF. N.G. RANGA : May I seek your permission to congratulate the hon. Member Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee on her recovery from a very serious illness and also express our admiration of her sense of duty in coming here soon after her recovery ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANIL BASU : In his reply, the Minister has said that the Indian Dairy Development Corporation is examining the setting up of rural electricity corporations in the State of Gujarat. The rural electricity cooperatives are generally engaged in the distribution of power, and not its generation. I would like to know whether in this specific field in Gujarat, NDDDB is taking up the setting up of power projects in Gujarat—is it for generation or for distribution ?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : All these things are just at the conceptual level. We cannot say definitely what is going on. But it is one of the main jobs.

SHRI ANIL BASU : What is the concept—distribution or generation of power ?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : That is the biggest problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is no delivery system.

SHRI ANIL BASU : You talk of delivery system. You see the delivery system here.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Would the government permit at the conceptual level NTPC to set up a dairy ?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : If we receive a proposal, than we shall consider it.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, National Dairy Development Corporation proposes to diversify its activities. But the milk supply is declining day by day. Private suppliers are buying milk at Rs. 3.50 a litre and selling it at Rs. 7.50. When Shri Shaikh, Managing Director, Mother Dairy was asked about the shortfall in milk supply, he cited scarcity of water and fodder as reasons...

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : It has been reported in the Press. It is about electricity.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : If it has been reported in the Press, I shall leave it. I only want to ask if the Government propose to increase the price of milk in Delhi.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Sound and Light Programme at Chittorgarh fort

*640. **PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Rajasthan Government for starting sound and light programme at Chittorgarh fort to make it a centre of tourist attraction;

(b) if so, the time by which this programme is likely to be arranged at Chittorgarh fort;

(c) whether there are any other proposals under consideration to make

Chittorgarh a centre of tourist attraction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDAR GOMANGO) : (a) The Ministry of Tourism has received no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Ministry have approved in principle a proposal for floodlighting of Chittorgarh Fort.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister through you that every year the number of tourists coming to India touches a new low. From the point of view of world tourism only 0.4% of international tourists have India on their itinerary. The Government does not have any proposal for the development of important tourist centres in the country. Chittorgarh fort is a place of tourist attraction. The ramparts of the fort remind us of its glorious past; a past where there is valour of Padmini, the sacrifice of Pannabai and devotional music of Meera. That such a fort should remain devoid of a sound-and-light programme is certainly a matter of regret. Secondly, I want to know whether the Government will be willing to consider a proposal by the Rajasthan Government towards this end ?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Sir, the Rajasthan Government had sent three proposals—Jaipur, Jaisalmer and Chittorgarh Forts. The Maharana Jodhpur's proposal was approved and the Government sanctioned Rs. 5 lakhs. About the sound-and-light programme, Sir, on examining that proposal we considered floodlighting of the Chittorgarh fort. In keeping with its policy, the Government agreed to the proposal of spot-lighting the Chittorgarh fort. At the time this proposal was approved, the estimated expenditure was Rs. 13 lakh 58 thousand. Now the revised estimates have raised the amount to Rs. 16 lakh 42 thousand. This is the only plan in the current financial year and the Government is considering to sanction it.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : I would like to thank

the hon. Minister for at least considering floodlighting of the fort if not a sound-and-light programme there. Will the Government still consider to make this place more attractive for tourists ?

The West Zone Cultural Centre has been set up to develop tourism in the area. The Mewar Utsavs celebrated by this Centre are quite useless. An ordinary function is held on a dry lake-bed. Chittorgarh is a place whose very name is thrilling and conjures up visions of India's colourful past. It is a place where history speaks. Is the Government thinking of developing Chittorgarh in the near future ?

I suggest that the Government should connect Chittorgarh by air with other parts of the country. There is an airport in Udaipur. Can Chittorgarh be connected with Udaipur through a helicopter service so that the place may have more attraction as tourist centre ?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Whatever has been approved for Chittorgarh requires permission and clearance from the Archaeological Survey of India also. The State Government is also trying and we too have written to the Archaeological Survey of India and discussed with them. Funds will be sanctioned on getting clearance from them.

Chittorgarh Fort is an important monument and there are victory pillars in the fort also. Flood-lights have been arranged keeping this all in mind.

As regards 'air-link' facility, question may be asked from the Civil Aviation Ministry. We in the Tourism Ministry discuss it with them in so far as an air-link is necessary for promotion of tourism in an area.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Archaeological Survey...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow. Nothing will go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the entire State of Rajasthan is dotted with forts and 'havelis',

each of them a symbol of India's rich heritage. These spots also have a place of religious importance in the vicinity. One such place is my constituency Jhunjhunu.

In Jhunjhunu area a place called Udaipur Vati has its origins in the time of Lohagarji. Every pilgrim visits this religious centre after completing his pilgrimage. Other important places in the Jhunjhunu area are Salasar, Khatu-Shyamji, Jind, Sakram and Lohagarji. These places are frequently visited by a large number of tourists. Could the hon. Minister please seek information about these places from the Rajasthan Government, and will the Government be kind enough to give its approval for the development of these places ?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : This question relates to Chittorgarh fort. The hon. Member can ask a separate question regarding the development of the above mentioned places.

[English]

Utility of Foreign Exchange Spent by ITDC

*643. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ITDC is permitted to spend foreign exchange to the extent of 10 per cent of its total earnings for its different activities;

(b) if so, the amount spent during the years 1984-85 to 1986-87 and on which activities; and

(c) the benefit accrued to the India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. pursuant to each such activity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

Statement

The India Tourism Development Corporation is permitted to spend foreign exchange upto a maximum of 10% of its

total foreign exchange earnings from Hotels and its Travel Agency Ashok Travels and Tours for promotion of its various activities.

The amount spent in foreign exchange by ITDC activity-wise during the years 1984-85 to 1986-87 is given below :

(Rupees in lakhs)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
(1) Provisions	—	—	1.92
(2) Beer, Wine and Spirits	2.09	2.89	—
(3) Capital goods and Spare parts	4.51	3.77	12.59
(4) Membership fee	2.67	12.02	9.38
(5) Travelling Expenses	6.11	4.86	6.68
(6) Professional and consulting fee	7.74	—	—
(7) Other Expenses	1.30	—	—
(8) Advertisements, publicity and Sales Promotion	13.53	9.02	12.02
Total	37.95	32.56	42.59

The following benefits accrued to the ITDC on each such activity :

(a) Provisions, beer, wine, spirits, etc.

The import of various provisions, beer, wine and spirits are essential for use in the ITDC hotels to attract the clientele especially foreign tourists.

(b) Capital goods and spare parts.

The spare parts needed for imported hotel equipment are essential for the day-to-day maintenance and smooth functioning of the ITDC units.

(c) Advertisement, publicity and sales promotion

The expenditure incurred on advertisement, publicity and Hotel sales accelerate the promotion of ITDC properties in the foreign markets and meet other contractual obligations. Advertisements and publicity in the media abroad is essential for promotion of tourism to India for which expenditure is incurred in foreign exchange.

(d) Membership and travelling expenses.

ITDC officials have to undertake promotional tours to foreign countries in order to promote ITDC hotels and to participate in international tourism forums, such as, W.T.O., ITB-Berlin, P.A.T.A., A.S.T.A., etc.

(e) Professional and consulting fees

To compete with the hotel trade in the private sector, ITDC had to engage the services of renowned architects, designers, etc. for updating their prestigious properties e.g. Ashoka Hotel and payment made in foreign exchange by way of professional and consulting fees.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, the ITDC is reported to have earned the record profit in 1987-88. It is reported that in 1987-88, the profit has come to Rs. 7.75 crores as against Rs. 6.59 crores last year. The Managing Director, ITDC has given to the press a whole lot of figures, showing how much the turnover has gone up; the

gross profit has gone up; the net profit has gone up; the foreign exchange earnings have gone up; and the ITDC's International Products Sales Division has also earned higher profit. So, it seems a good thing that this Public Sector Corporation is doing well after many years, when earlier on they were not showing such high rate of profit. I want to know that since their financial position seems to be so favourable, why is the ITDC going in—I am quoting from the Managing Director's statement to the press—for more and more joint venture projects with private parties. He referred to developing a hotel cum commercial complex with revolving tower restaurant in collaboration with the private party at Patna and other project at Kanpur; other joint venture projects are under implementation in Bhopal, Puri, Ranchi, Pondicherry and Itanagar, as far as India is concerned. And abroad, the ITDC has entered into a joint venture agreement on equity basis with West Germany, Mauritius, New Zealand, United States and for setting up joint venture hotels and restaurant in Los Angeles and Caracas. I want to know, what is the policy of ITDC now, is it to go in for more and more joint venture projects or to run the new hotel projects, etc. as totally public owned projects. What is the way they are wanting to develop now?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Sir, the ITDC now have improved their earning profits. All the joint venture projects are not with the private sector. During the Seventh Plan, we decided that ITDC will construct hotels on joint venture with the State Governments. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is the State Government private?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : No, Sir. I am talking about the joint venture of ITDC in collaboration with the State Government.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We want to know which State Government.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : I am answering about joint venture. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The joint ventures are with India and United States. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Sir, he referred about the private sector. It is not only with the private sector but with the State Government also. It is not that Government of India alone will construct hotels for expansion of hotel projects in the entire country. Therefore, it is the Government's policy that hotel projects will be executed by the Government of India, State Government and the private sector. But about Puri, Ranchi and other such projects, we have agreed with the State Governments to have them as joint venture projects. About foreign countries, we have recently entered into joint venture project in those countries about which the hon. Member has just now mentioned. It is our endeavour that the efforts of the Centre, State as well as the private sector, will help development of tourism in the country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Managing Director of ITDC has expressed his satisfaction at the fact that the number of foreign tourists coming to India has been showing a steady increase and he has outlined certain projects which are meant to encourage further flow of foreign tourists to this country in which ITDC is also playing a part. Now the foreign tourist traffic, no doubt, is very important from the point of view of earning foreign exchange. But I would like to know whether in all these plans and projects which ITDC is drawing up, is there any specific idea of providing facilities—hotels, rest houses, guest houses and all that—not only for the foreign tourists but also for the domestic tourists because domestic tourist trade is also growing? Generally ITDC establishments are of a type and of such an expenditure level where the ordinary middle class Indian tourists, who want to go round various parts of our country, are not able to afford the charges by these ITDC establishment. What you are doing for foreign tourists is all right. I wish you all success. But what about paying some more attention to providing suitable, appropriate establishments, hotels, and so on which will cater to the more modest means of our middle class tourists who are not foreigners but Indians?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : About promotion of domestic tourists I entirely agree with the hon. Member.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are there any projects ?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : There were 405 hotels in 1982 which have been increased to 539 by 1988.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is he saying ?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : I am stating the facts about domestic tourism. I agree with the contention of the hon. Member regarding domestic tourism. But it is not related to the main question. The question relates to how much foreign exchange we have earned.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We have welcomed the Government's efforts at promoting foreign tourism with a view to attracting foreign exchange earnings. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware of the fact that 59 hotels are allowed to import many things which are available in India like marble, cutlery from abroad while all these things of equal quality are available in India. Will the Government take some steps to see that indiscriminate import is properly checked ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Fishing Operation in Tamil Nadu

*638. **SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHI-MALA BALI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports regarding frequent clashes between the local fishermen and the operators of the mechanised boats and the trawlers in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu because of the fishing operation of trawlers within the fishermen zone thus affecting their catching prospects and livelihood; and

(b) whether Government propose to entrust the supervision of these trawler operations to the Coast Guards so that the livelihood of these fishermen is ensured ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) No report has been received about clashes between local fishermen and deep sea trawlers in the Coastal areas of Tamil Nadu in 1987. No major clash has also been reported between traditional fishermen and mechanised boat operators during 1987. However, two stray incidents involving traditional craft and mechanised boats were reported from Kanyakumari and Ramanathapuram Coastal area in 1987.

(b) There is no proposal at present to entrust Coast Guard the supervision of regulation of operation of deep sea trawlers owned by Indian Companies. However Coast Guard is the designated agency for enforcement of Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act 1981 under which foreign Fishing vessels have been chartered by Indian Companies to fish in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone.

Food Processing by Cooperative Sector

*639. **SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cooperative sector is proposed to be encouraged to enter the field of food processing in a much bigger way than at present;

(b) if so, the details of support and preference given to them in agro-processing activities;

(c) whether the cooperative sector has come forward with a number of schemes for food processing;

(d) if so, what are the schemes; and

(e) to what extent Government have agreed to help them for their implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) to (e). Cooperative Sector is encouraged to set up food

grains processing and fruit and vegetable processing units by the National Cooperative Development Corporation. Licences are issued by the State Food and Civil Supplies Departments for setting up of foodgrains processing units and by the Union Department of Food for setting up of fruit and vegetable processing units.

For setting up of food processing units in the cooperative sector, assistance is given by the National Cooperative Development Corporation for purposes, such as, purchase of fruits and vegetables, setting up of processing units, purchase of transport vehicles, and construction of godowns and cold storages for horticulture products.

The Corporation has, upto 31.3.1988, given an assistance of Rs. 17.72 crore for setting up of 696 food grain processing units and Rs. 8.18 crore for 39 fruit and vegetable processing units.

[Translation]

Unemployment in the Country

*641. CHOWDHARY AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed graduate and post-graduate male and female youths in the country till the end of 1987;

(b) the annual ratio of young males and females getting degrees and those getting employment since 1984; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by Government to provide more employment opportunities to such unemployed graduates and post-graduates youths ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b). The available information, which is based on the results of the 38th Round of the National Sample Survey conducted in the year 1983 and the

Population Projections for 1st July, 1983, is given below :

(i) *Estimated number of usual status unemployed graduates and above who are aged 15+, taking into account both Principal and Subsidiary Status*

	(lakhs)
Male	4.89
Female	2.03

(ii) *Estimated Percentage of usual status employed graduates and above who are aged 15+ out of the corresponding labour force taking into account both Principal and Subsidiary Status*

	(Percentage)
Male	93.0
Female	79.8

(c) The steps being taken for providing employment opportunities to the educated manpower have been outlined in Chapter 5 volume II of the Seventh Five Year Plan Document. There has been considerable expansion in the job opportunities for educated manpower as a result of the technological advancement and expansion of activities in various sectors of economy. Job opportunities for graduates and post-graduates would be generated primarily in industry, banking, transport, communication and public services, apart from the demand of manpower for implementing the Plan programmes at different levels. For this purpose, special attention is being paid to areas like electronics, computer systems, nuclear science, satellite communications, environment engineering, bioengineering, non-conventional energy sources development and technology. There will also be strengthening of institutions/universities and other training centres engaged in imparting training in advanced technologies in electronics, augmenting the job training facilities, setting up of advanced training centres, upgrading the existing telecommunication training centres etc. In addition, the scheme for providing Self-employment to Educated Unemployed Youth which

aims at providing financial assistance to the educated youth to take up self-employment ventures also benefits the graduates and post-graduates.

Oilseeds requirement of Oil Crushing Units

*642. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of oilseeds in the country is sufficient to meet the requirement of oil crushing units; and

(b) if not, its impact on oil crushing units and the remedial measures taken or proposed by Government, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) The capacity of oil crushing units in the country is in excess of the production of oilseeds. There is under utilisation of capacity.

(b) Government is making every effort to maximise production of oilseeds as given below :

1. Implementation of the National Oilseeds Development Project.
2. National Dairy Development Board's Oilseeds Project.
3. Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices.
4. Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds.
5. Increase in area under non-traditional oilseeds crop like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran etc.
6. Setting up of a Technology Mission on Oilseeds Production

under orders of the Prime Minister.

Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) are being implemented in oilseeds growing States. These schemes are being implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnatka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The project covers 9 oilseeds, viz groundnut, sesameseed, rapeseed-mustard, soyabean, sunflower, safflower, niger, linseed and castor.

[English]

Incentives for Sugar Factories

*644. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are examining any proposal to grant incentives for setting up new and expansion of the existing sugar factories in the Seventh Plan;

(b) whether Government are also considering to prescribe certain norms of efficiency for functioning of the sugar industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c). Proposals for grant of incentive to new sugar factories and expansion projects licensed during the 7th Five Year Plan as also prescription of norms of efficiency for the sugar industry are under examination by the Government.

[Translation]

Assessment of Milk Production

*645. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent assessment made by the Indian

Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Bareilly in regard to milk production by 1990;

(b) whether as per this assessment, the availability of milk will be much less than the requirement thereof in the country; and

(c) the estimated availability and requirement of milk by 1990 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) The Director of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, in his Presidential address in 75th Indian Science Congress has given his assessment regarding milk production by 1990.

(b) and (c). The demand for milk depends on factors like purchasing power, consumption habits, etc. The requirement thus estimated at 51.4 million tonnes for the VII Five-Year Plan is expected to be achieved by 1989-90 through various measures taken for cattle and dairy development.

Cultivation of Soyabean in Uttar Pradesh

***646. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any crash programme for popularising the cultivation of soyabean in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government are preparing a special incentive scheme to encourage soyabean cultivation in these areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount proposed to be provided for the development of soyabean cultivation to the State Government during 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) to (c). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme—National Oilseeds Development

Project (NODP) and a Central Sector Scheme—Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) are in operation in 16 districts which include hill areas of Uttar Pradesh for the development of soyabean. Incentives by way of financial assistance are provided on critical inputs and transfer of technology under these schemes to induce the farmers to maximise the soyabean production.

(d) During 1988-89, Rs. 178.078 lakhs have been allocated to Uttar Pradesh for the development of 9 oil-seeds crops including soyabean under NODP. In addition under OPTP Rs. 325.40 lakhs have also been allotted to the state, out of which Rs. 90.40 lakhs will be for soyabean development for the same year.

[English]

Release of Kashmir House

***647. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kashmir House at Rajaji Marg, New Delhi, is under the occupation of Ministry of Defence;

(b) whether Government servants and others from J and K State face a lot of difficulty in Delhi for want of accommodation; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for the release of the building for use by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of J and K State has informed to that effect.

(c) The Ministry of Defence have not been able to release the building because of non-availability of alternative office accommodation owing to acute shortage. There is a proposal to construct an office building for the Ministry of Defence. The question of release of Kashmir House could be considered after that proposal is implemented, in the light of the overall requirements of office accommodation then prevailing.

Slum Upgradation Programme

*648. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Slum Upgradation Programme in the whole of Bombay Metropolitan Regional Development Authority Area has been taken up by the State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount provided by the Union Government for the implementation of the scheme; and

(c) the amount provided for it by the World Bank and the terms and conditions of the World Bank loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Slum improvement/upgradation schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Government out of its Plan provisions, in accordance with its own needs and priorities. Besides, out of the non-Plan grant of Rs. 100 crores, to be spent during the 7th Plan period, sanctioned by the Union Government to the Government of Maharashtra for tackling the acute problems of housing and slums in Greater Bombay, the Government of Maharashtra proposes to spend Rs. 22 crores on slum upgradation.

(c) The World Bank assisted Bombay Urban Development Project includes, *inter alia*, a component of Slum upgradation estimated to cost US \$ 34 million. This amount has been made available on the standard terms and conditions prevalent at the time when the credit agreement was signed.

National Consumers Redressal Commission

*649. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Consumers Redressal Commission has since been set up;

(a) whether the State Consumers Redressal Commissions have also been set up

so as to provide the necessary avenues to the consumers;

(c) whether the defaulting Departments/Public Sector Undertakings/Government Aided Institutions of the Central and State Governments, on account of whose failure to execute the various projects in time, or provide regular and satisfactory services for which they are responsible from the existing schemes, projects cause loss and inconvenience to the Consumers/the public have also been brought under the purview of the Commission; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

Statement

To provide better protection to the consumers and for speedy and inexpensive redressal of consumers' grievances, the Government has brought into force the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The Act envisages a three-tier quasi-judicial machinery at the national, state and district levels to provide simple and speedy redressal to consumers' complaints. The Central Government is in process of setting up the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission. For this purpose, the appointment of the President of the National Commission has been made. Government of Bihar has notified the Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission. Some other States/UTS have also finalised actions for establishing the Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions.

2. The Consumer Protection Act applies to all goods and services provided to the consumers by public, private, joint, co-operative sectors, etc. The quasi-judicial machinery envisaged under the Act shall decide consumer disputes relating to defective goods, services, etc., made available to consumers by all sectors including public sector and Government aided institutions.

[Translation]

Purchase of Sugarcane

*650. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that sugar mills have not purchased sugarcane from the farmers at the price fixed during 1987-88;

(b) if so, the names of the States from which these cases have been reported to Government;

(c) whether any action has been taken against those sugar mills; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) No case, where factories have purchased sugarcane at prices lower than the statutory minimum price fixed by the Central Government for the 1987-88 season, has been reported.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[English]

Study Group in Department of Fertilizers

*651. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Study Group for setting up of fertilizer plants was formed within the Department of Fertilizers under its Chief Advisor;

(b) whether the Study Group has submitted any report;

(c) if so, the salient features of the report;

(d) whether any long term projections have been made in regard to demand for nitrogenous fertilisers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and how the demand is proposed to be met?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) to (e). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) A Study Group headed by the Chief Consultant, Planning Commission, was constituted to suggest the number, size, location and feedstock of new nitrogenous fertilizer plants to be set up during the Eighth Plan.

(b) The Study Group submitted its report on 5th May, 1987.

(c) to (e). Salient features, including long-term demand projections and estimated production, recommendations of the Study Group and proposal for meeting the demand are contained in the attached statement.

Statement

Long term demand projections and estimated production of fertilizers as well as main recommendations of the Study Group are given below :

Figures in lakh
tonne of nutrients

Demand Projections and estimated production

Year	Nitrogen			P ₂ O ₅
	Demand projection	Estimated production	Deficit	Demand Projection
1989-90	91-93	63.67	27.31	30-32
1994-95	129	77.69	51.31	45

It is estimated that imports of P₂O₅ may range between 15 and 20 lakh tonnes.

Recommendations

The Group recommended that future

deficit of nitrogenous fertilizers should be made good through a mix of make and buy options. As regards deficit of P₂O₅, the recommendation was that it should be met entirely through imports.

2. It was also recommended that it may be necessary to set up 4-5 new plants of 1350 tpd ammonia with matching urea capacity in the northern region.

3. Gas was recommended as the feed-stock for the new nitrogenous fertilizer plants.

Steps for meeting the demand

4. The deficit of 51-52 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen in 1994-95 is proposed (by the Study Group) to be met partly through imports (around 36 lakh tonnes) and partly by build up of additional capacity (15-16 lakh tonnes). Recommendations of the Study Group are under consideration.

Average Consumption of Fertilizers

*652. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the average consumption of fertilizers at national level and that of Orissa;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the use of fertilizers in States where there are no proper communication facilities ; and

(c) whether Government propose to give up the criteria of distribution of fertilizers on short term credit on the basis of turnover and backwardness of the area in the field of agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) The estimated per hectare consumption of fertilizers during 1987-88 is 51.56 kgs./ha. at the national level and 17.76 kgs./ha. in Orissa.

(b) Steps being taken include opening of additional retail outlets at the village level, arranging block demonstration programmes, providing transport subsidy on the transportation of fertiliser from block headquarters to the village level, increasing soil testing facilities, nominating lead fertiliser suppliers for each district to undertake promotion programmes etc.

(c) No, Sir. These criteria are also kept in view while sanctioning the short term loan for agricultural inputs.

[Translation]

Bonded Labour

*653. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to ascertain the remaining number of bonded labour in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which they would be released and rehabilitated; and

(c) the details of rehabilitation scheme for them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). 6,793 bonded labour have been identified and released by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh up to 29/2/1988, out of which 5,422 have been rehabilitated. 1,371 released bonded labour remain to be rehabilitated. The State Government has been asked to rehabilitate all the identified and released bonded labour by the end of 1988-89.

(c) The Central Government has issued guidelines to the State Governments for framing various schemes for rehabilitation of released bonded labourers, keeping in view their individual performances and aptitudes. The schemes could be both land based or non-land based. States have also been advised to integrate the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour with other anti-poverty programmes.

[English]

Illegal Allotment of Plots by D.D.A.

6500. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :

SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI BANWARI LAL

PUROHIT :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the illegal allotments of

commercial and residential plots by some DDA Officials has recently been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether preventive measures have been taken; and

(d) if so, the action being taken against the officials involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). DDA has reported that as per police report received by the authority there are 4 DDA officials involved in allegedly illegal allotment of plots. A case FIR No. 35 dated 28.1.88 under Section 406/420/120-B, IPC has been registered by the Crime and Railway Branch of Delhi Police against the following DDA officials arrested by the Police in connection with the above case :

1. Sh. O.P. Kaushik, Asst. Settlement Officer.
2. Sh. Roop Chand, Chokidar of Horticulture Deptt.
3. Sh. Harish Vats } Slum & J.J.
4. Sh. Ram Darshan } Department.

The investigation is with the Crime and Railway Branch of Delhi Police.

(c) Staff posted at its Mangolpuri, Delhi Branches has been instructed to be extremely careful.

(d) On receipt of the arrest report these officials have been placed under suspension from the date of their detention by the Police.

Rebate Granted by Fertilizer Companies

6501. SHRI BHATTAM SHRIRAMA-MURTY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the actual amount of rebate given by various public sector, private sector and cooperative sector fertilizer plants during the last three years on the sale of fertilizers;

(b) whether the rebate thus offered ranged from 200 to 800 rupees per tonne during the above period;

(c) if not, what is the factual position;

(d) whether the Fertilizers Associations of India have suggested a ban on rebate on the sale of fertilizers; and

(e) whether Government are aware that middlemen—more than the farmers—have cornered the subsidies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c). Fertilizer suppliers generally offer small rebates on the sale of fertilisers during the off season. However, in 1986-87 due to the glut situation created by consecutive bad monsoons, suppliers resorted to heavy discounts. It is estimated that during 1986-87 public and co-operative sector units gave discounts of Rs. 145.62 crores.

(d) Government took a serious view of the situation and directed the industry in July, 1987 to supply fertilizers at the notified prices.

(e) Under the Fertilizer Retention Price Scheme, subsidy is paid by the Government directly to the industry.

Fish Farmers Development Agencies in Cuttack

6502. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new Brackish Water Fish Farmers Development Agency was to be established at Cuttack during 1987-88 under Centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) whether construction of brackish water tanks under Area Approach Development Programme will continue with 50 percent assistance from Union Government;

(c) whether construction of prawn hatchery at Paradeep will be completed during 1988-89;

(d) whether after development, the hatchery is likely to produce 50 million post-larva prawn seed; and

(e) if so, the details, thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme—Development of brackishwater areas with area development approach launched during Sixth Five Year Plan is being continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan re-designated as 'Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development' which has a component to set up brackishwater farms in coastal States/Union Territories including Orissa. The Scheme has provision for a 50% liability to be borne by Government of India towards the development cost of such farms as grant-in-aid to the State Government.

(c) Government of India have not sanctioned any prawn hatchery at Paradeep.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Loan for Fishing Trawlers

6503. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of firms, individuals and others who have been provided loans for building of fishing trawlers by Indian and foreign firms in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the amount of loan given to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). The required information is given below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of party to whom loan was provided	Amount of total actual loan disbursed during last three years i.e., 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (upto 4-2-1988)
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Srinivasa Seafoods Ltd.	3,11,84,615.57
2.	M/s. Yamuna Seafoods Ltd.	2,88,11,385.75
3.	M/s. Marine Fisheries (P) Ltd.	55,40,133.08
4.	M/s. S.B.S. Marine Exports Ltd.	2,20,40,213.14
5.	M/s. Dawn Fisheries (P) Ltd.	49,01,400.00
6.	M/s. Leela Seafoods (P) Ltd.	49,01,400.00
7.	M/s. Mulagada Marines (P) Ltd.	61,26,750.00
8.	M/s. Golden Fisheries Ltd.	1,43,36,081.50
9.	M/s. Tropical Shipping Ltd.	83,57,767.75
10.	M/s. Golden Proteins Ltd.	52,62,300.25
11.	M/s. Varuna Marines Products Ltd.	2,71,93,501.50
12.	M/s. Four Season Fisheries Ltd.	2,96,12,110.00
13.	M/s. V.B.C. Exports Ltd.	2,96,12,110.00
14.	M/s. Akama Marines Ltd.	2,44,04,377.05
15.	M/s. Shrimp India Ltd.	2,43,61,522.70
16.	M/s. Coastal Trawlers Ltd.	2,57,74,086.60

1	2	3
17.	M/s. Usha Seafoods Ltd.	1,40,98,039.00
18.	M/s. Sarva Shakthi Fisheries Ltd.	1,22,03,000.00
19.	M/s. Matsyika Exports Ltd.	1,09,67,880.00
20.	M/s. Babho Seafoods Ltd.	44,30,580.00
21.	M/s. Ocean Products and Shipping Ltd.	1,34,24,864.00
22.	M/s. G.P. Marine Products India (P) Ltd.	57,67,671.20
23.	M/s. Kanchan Ganga Seafoods Ltd.	57,67,671.20
24.	M/s. Yedugiri Seafoods Ltd.	2,22,46,730.10
25.	M/s. Saabari Fisheries (P) Ltd.	42,16,871.00
26.	M/s. Shreyas Seafoods (P) Ltd.	42,16,871.00
27.	M/s. Capricorn Fisheries (P) Ltd.	42,16,871.00
28.	M/s. Sarvanan Marine Products (P) Ltd.	26,71,740.00
29.	M/s. Continental Fisheries (P) Ltd.	22,15,290.00
30.	M/s. Reliance Seafoods Ltd.	1,40,98,039.00
31.	M/s. Fishing Consortium Ltd.	1,40,98,039.00
32.	M/s. Jabily Marines (P) Ltd.	22,15,290.00
33.	M/s. Tashina Seafoods (P) Ltd.	1,40,98,039.00
34.	M/s. Raghu Seafoods (P) Ltd.	55,30,371.00
35.	M/s. Sagarika Seacrafts Ltd.	22,15,290.00
36.	M/s. Gemini Seafoods (P) Ltd.	22,15,290.00
37.	M/s. Sri Murugan Fisheries (P) Ltd.	55,56,296.90
38.	M/s. Venkateswara Fisheries (P) Ltd.	64,95,850.00
39.	M/s. Seamen Fisheries (P) Ltd.	80,73,450.00
40.	M/s. Holy Island Fisheries (P) Ltd.	80,73,450.00
41.	M/s. Seagull Seafoods (P) Ltd.	1,02,10,018.00
42.	M/s. Cholamandal Seafoods C. (P) Ltd.	1,02,10,018.00
43.	M/s. Pallava Seafoods (P) Ltd.	86,37,480.00
44.	M/s. Dana Shipping Ltd.	2,08,88,400.00
45.	M/s. Sri Lakshmi Marine Products Ltd.	1,01,04,750.00
46.	M/s. Sennai Fisheries Ltd.	90,28,800.00
47.	M/s. Kaza Seafoods Ltd.	57,67,671.20
48.	M/s. Nehkanti Seafoods Ltd.	57,67,671.20
49.	M/s. High Seafoods Ltd.	33,01,375.00

1	2	3
50.	M/s. Premier Trawling (P) Ltd.	26,71,740.00
51.	M/s. Gees Marine Products (P) Ltd.	26,71,740.00
52.	M/s. Swagath Marine Products (P) Ltd.	41,98,460.00
53.	M/s. Crown Fisheries (P) Ltd.	26,71,740.00
54.	M/s. Mahalakshmi Marine Products (P) Ltd.	26,71,740.00
55.	M/s. Sharmila Fisheries (P) Ltd.	3,85,380.00
56.	M/s. Victoria Fisheries Ltd.	1,77,93,125.00
57.	M/s. Michel Seafoods (P) Ltd.	71,34,192.00
58.	M/s. Geetha Marine Products (P) Ltd.	3,85,070.00
59.	M/s. Bhavani Marine (P) Ltd.	3,90,020.00
60.	M/s. Seabay Ventures (P) Ltd.	3,90,020.00
61.	M/s. Western Watercraft (P) Ltd.	3,61,574.20
62.	M/s. Ganga Kaveri (P) Ltd.	7,63,320.00
63.	M/s. Orissa Maritime and Chilka Area Development Corporation Limited	3,16,470.00
Total		Rs. 59,04,29,890.89

Son-Et-Lumiere at Sabarmati Ashram

6504. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places where Son-et-Lumiere, the sound and music programme has been introduced so far in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce this programme in other cities also, if so, the names of the places selected; and

(c) whether it is proposed to introduce this programme at Sabarmati Ashram in Gujarat also; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI

GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Sound and Light Shows have been mounted at the following places :

- (1) Red Fort, Delhi
- (2) Shalimar Gardens, Srinagar.
- (3) Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
- (4) Rani Rekha Ghat at Buxar (Bihar)
- (5) Teen Murti House, New Delhi

(b) The Government of India in consultation with the State Governments have sanctioned proposals for mounting Sound and Light programmes at the following places :

- (i) Golconda Fort, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
 - (ii) Man Mandir, Gwalior Fort (Madhya Pradesh)
 - (iii) Rabindranath's House (Rabindra Bharati) at Jorasanke, Calcutta (West Bengal)
 - (iv) Cellular Jail, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (c) There is already a Sound and Light Programme at Sabarmati Ashram in Gujarat.

Production Target of Black Pepper

6505. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the target set for production of black pepper during 1987-88;
- (b) the achievement made in production of black pepper during the year; and
- (c) the steps taken to increase the production of black pepper ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Planning Commission has not set any specific target for production of black pepper during 1987-88.

(b) According to the latest available estimates for the year 1986-87 the production of black pepper was 32,850 tonnes.

(c) To increase the production of black pepper following measures are taken under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Spices being implemented since 1987-88 :

- (i) Production and distribution of rooted pepper cuttings;
- (ii) Distribution of input kits containing fertilizers and plant protection chemicals;

- (iii) Establishment of demonstration gardens; and
- (iv) Rejuvenation of old and unproductive gardens.

[Translation]

Cess Deposited with the Bidi Workers Welfare Fund

6506. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the Zone-wise/State-wise cess amount deposited with the Bidi Workers Welfare Fund during the last three years;

(b) the amount spent out of the said fund Zone-wise/State-wise during the aforesaid period and the purpose for which it was spent;

(c) the total amount that was to be deposited with the Bidi Workers Welfare Fund during the last three years, Zone-wise/State-wise and the amount actually deposited; and

(d) the action taken to get the remaining amount deposited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The Region-wise details of the amounts deposited in the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund by way of cess (Excise Duty) on manufactured beedies during the last three years *v/z.*, 1984-85 to 1986-87 are given in Statement-I below.

(b) The details of amount spent from the said Fund region-wise and head-wise during the period from 1984-85 to 1986-87 are furnished in Statements II to IV below.

(c) Cess on manufactured Beedies, as a duty of excise under Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976 is being collected by the Collectors of Central Excise. It has been ensured that the monthly statements from all the collectors of Central Excise for all the three years 1984-85 to 1986-87 have been received and the amounts transferred to the Bedi Workers' Welfare Fund.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Region-wise Amount Deposited in the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund by Way of Cess (Excise Duty) on Manufactured Beedies for the Period from 1984-85 to 1986-87

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Region	States/U. Ts included in the Region	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	Remarks
1.	Allahabad	U.P. ; J and K; Punjab; H.P.; Delhi and Chandigarh	21.05	22.41	26.02	
2.	Bangalore	Karnataka, Kerala and Lakshadweep	65.75	70.54	71.22	
3.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana	5.01	4.88	4.95	
4.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	31.62	34.50	4.02	Includes figures relating to Calcutta Regn. for 1984-85 and 1985-86
5.	Calcutta	West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim	—	—	32.27	Calcutta Region was formed during 1986-87.
6.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu Pondicherry; A and N Islands	106.24	109.14	118.05	
7.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	77.54	79.76	81.32	
8.	Karma	Bihar	17.49	19.14	19.43	
9.	Nagpur	Maharashtra; Goa, Daman and Diu	32.06	32.27	39.54	
Total			356.76	372.64	396.82	

Statement-II

Expenditure Figures for 1984-85 Beedi Workers Welfare Fund

(Rs. in lakhs)

Regions	Admn.	Health	Education	Recreation	Housing	Total	Remarks
Allahabad	2.58	8.86	4.00	0.04	0.60	16.08	
Bangalore	4.79	31.68	6.89	—	0.32	43.68	
Bhutneshwar	4.19	21.25	6.00	—	0.45	31.89	Includes figures relating to Calcutta Region.
Bhilwara	1.97	12.75	3.00	0.02	—	17.74	
Calcutta	—	—	—	—	—	—	Region was formed only in 1986-87
Hyderabad	2.57	16.30	8.12	—	—	26.99	
Jabalpur	3.41	13.33	10.96	0.05	0.25	28.00	
Karma	1.18	10.64	3.88	—	—	15.70	
Nagpur	5.37	5.44	9.00	—	—	19.81	

Foot Note : Besides the above a sum of Rs. 4.29 lakhs was given as Grant-in-aid to State Government for Housing Scheme for "Economically Weakers Sections" and a sum of Rs. 0.94 lakhs was given as "loan for Housing" to Beedi Workers during 1984-85.

Statement-III

Expenditure Figures for 1985-86 Beedi Works Welfare Fund

(Rupees in lakhs)

Regions	Admn.	Health	Education	Recreation	Housing	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Allahabad	4.51	11.98	4.41	0.11	0.49	21.50	
Bangalore	4.75	37.36	9.18	—	0.32	51.61	
Bhubneshwar	4.55	26.17	6.52	0.18	0.28	37.70	Includes figures relating to Calcutta Region.
Bhilwara	1.76	12.94	4.80	0.04	—	19.54	
Calcutta	—	—	—	—	—	—	Region was formed only in 1986-87.
Hyderabad	3.32	19.11	9.99	—	0.08	32.50	
Jabalpur	3.63	19.27	8.92	0.09	0.23	32.14	
Karma	1.59	11.83	4.00	0.30	—	17.72	
Nagpur	5.03	10.95	16.91	—	0.24	33.13	

Foot Note : Besides the above a sum of Rs. 9.56 lakhs was given as grants-in-aid to State Government for Housing Scheme for 'Economically Weaker Section' and a sum of Rs. 0.64 lakh was given as loans for Housing to Beedi Workers during 1985-86.

Statement-IV

Expenditure figures for 1986-87 Beedi Workers Welfare Fund

(Rs. in lakhs)

Regions	Admn.	Health	Education	Recreation	Housing	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Allahabad	4.80	13.27	7.00	0.16	0.69	25.92	
Bangalore	6.19	41.54	14.64	—	1.92	64.29	
Bhubaneswar	3.58	21.40	2.80	0.04	0.20	28.02	
Bhilwara	3.10	18.40	8.25	0.21	4.50	34.46	
Calcutta	6.29	13.31	10.11	—	0.25	29.96	
Hyderabad	3.29	25.41	8.48	0.01	0.01	37.20	
Jabalpur	4.40	19.42	11.81	0.01	0.15	35.79	
Karma	1.84	11.39	6.03	0.30	—	19.56	
Nagpur	7.00	20.07	15.50	—	0.05	42.62	

Foot Note : Besides the above a sum of Rs. 4.50 lakhs was given as grants-in-aid to State Governments for Housing Scheme for "Economically Weaker Sections" a sum of Rs. 0.15 lakh was given as financial assistance to Cooperative Societies for construction of godown worksheds and a sum of Rs. 2.40 lakhs as loans for Housing to the Beedies Workers during 1986-87.

[English]

**Strength and Vacancies of J.Es.
in C.P.W.D.**

6507. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state total number of Junior Engineers (sanctioned strength and vacancies existing) of the CPWD as on 1st January, 1988 in each group viz. construction, maintenance/store, planning, valuation cell and on deputation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Procurement of Ore from Orissa and Bihar

6508. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of iron ore procured by various public sector steel plants from the non-captive mines of Orissa and Bihar during the last three years;

(b) whether additional quantity of iron ore is proposed to be procured from these mines by the public sector steel plants;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to increase the procurement of iron ore from non-captive mines; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). The SAIL steel plants procured the following quantities of iron ore from the non-captive mines of Bihar and Orissa during the last three years :

(in million tonnes)

Year	Quantity
1985-86	1.66
1986-87	1.60
1987-88	1.26
(April, '87 to Feb. '88)	

In 1988-89, the off-take of iron ore by SAIL plants from the non-captive mines of Bihar and Orissa is expected to be around 1.52 million tonnes.

However, with the increasing emphasis in SAIL to meet their requirement of iron ore from their captive sources, only the residual requirements will be left to be procured from outside sources.

**Import of Special Variety Steel
HRDO and CRNO**

6509. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of special variety of steel called HRDO and CRNO imported during the last three years annually;

(b) whether it is a fact that the new medium units could not obtain supplies from SAIL to the extent of even 5 per cent of their installed capacity; and

(c) what steps are being taken to prevent the closure of such units due to non-availability of steel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There was no import of Hot rolled dynamo grade (HRD) electrical steel sheet in the last three years. Imports of Cold Rolled Non Oriented (CRNO) electrical steel sheets through the *Canalising Agency* MMTC during the last three years is as under :

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)
1985-86	10565
1986-87	21979
1987-88	39652
(April-Feb. '88)	

(b) Supplies of electrical Steel Sheets by SAIL are made on the basis of entitlements based on off take/capacity for HRD and Imports/capacity for CRNO. Two new medium units registered with DGTD who

have come up during the last two years have received more than 40% of their entitlement in 1987-88.

(c) Adequate facilities exist for import of Electrical Steel Sheets through the Canalising agency so that consumers do not suffer due to inadequacy in indigenous availability.

Use the Dangerous Pesticides

6510. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of pesticides that have been declared as dangerous but the use of which still continues in the country; and

(b) the States which mainly use pesticides declared to be harmful and the major crops for which they are used ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) There is a statutory requirement for the registration of pesticides by the Registration Committee constituted under the Insecticides Act, 1968. The Committee registers only those pesticides for use which are considered safe to human beings, animals and are bio-effective based upon the evaluation of scientific data/studies. Consequently, the pesticides which are found dangerous have not been registered for use in the country.

(b) In view of the reply to part (a) above, question does not arise.

Production of Arhar Dal

6511. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a decline in the production of arhar dal due to natural calamities during the last few years; and

(b) if so, the details of steps being taken to increase the production of arhar dal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For increasing the production of Arhar during 7th Plan, the following steps have been taken :

1. Bringing additional area under short duration Arhar in rotation with wheat in Northern States in irrigated farming system;
2. Inter-cropping of Arhar in soya-bean, Bajra, cotton, sugercane and groundnut etc., both in irrigated and non-irrigated conditions;
3. Multiplication and use of the improved Arhar seed, use of phosphatic fertiliser and rhizobium culture and adoption of plant protection measures;
4. Government of India has launched National Pulses Development Project (NPDP) for enhancing pulses production including Arhar.
5. For increasing production, Arhar has also been included under the Special food production programme.

New Hybrid Rice and Wheat Varieties

6512. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new hybrid varieties of rice, wheat and other cereal crops developed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, its affiliate institutes and agricultural Universities;

(b) the number of them which have been put to use by the farmers and in which States; and

(c) the details of new experiments being carried out to evolve better yielding food crops and when these would be completed and put to use ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHAN SHASTRI) : (a) and (b). A number of high yielding varieties in rice

and wheat have been developed and released through planned hybridization programmes in these crops. In maize, however, a number of high yielding hybrids and composites have been developed and released. The details of the popular hybrids and varieties developed and released in the cereals in different States are given in the statement below.

(c) New techniques being employed to evolve high yielding varieties *Inter alia* include tissue culture and genetic engineering. Results of these studies will be available after some time. However, concerted efforts are being made to develop high

yielding, location specific varieties having adequate levels of resistance/tolerance to major diseases, insect-pests, unfavourable soil and weather conditions such as drought, cold, waterlogging, alkalinity and salinity. Several promising new materials are being continuously tested under the aegis of the All India Coordinated Research Projects in different agro-ecological niches. The new promising materials identified for adaptive trials are 36 in rice, 12 in wheat, 17 in maize, 23 in pulses, 2 in sorghum and 5 in barley. These materials will be released in due course based on their superior performance in adaptive and mini-kit trials.

Statement

Popular varieties/hybrids/composites evolved through hybridization for different States in Rice, Wheat, Maize and Barley

A. Rice

Variety	Pedigree	State for which recommended
Jaya	T(N) 1 × 141	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, U.P., Goa, Daman and Diu, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Kerala, Nagaland.
Bala	N 22 × T(N) 1	U.P., Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam.
Krishna	GEB 24 × T(N) 1	U.P., M.P., Gujarat.
Ratna	TKM 6 × IR 8	U.P., Punjab, Haryana, Assam, Tamilnadu, West Bengal, M.P., Orissa.
Rasi	T(N) 1 × Co 29	Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, M.P., Tamilnadu, U.P., Orissa.
Sasyasree	TKM 6 × IR 8	Andhra Pradesh, M.P., West Bengal, Kerala.
Vikas	TKM 6 × IR 8	Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra,
Savithri	Pankaj (IR 5) × Jagannath	Orissa, Tamil Nadu.
Manasarovar	RP 31-49-2 × Leb Mue Nahano	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal.
Tellahamsa	HR 12 × T(N) 1	Andhra Pradesh
Phalgun	IR 8 × Siam 29	Andhra Pradesh
Swarna	Vasistha × Mahsuri	Andhra Pradesh
Vijay Mahsuri	Mahsuri × Vijaya	Andhra Pradesh

Rajendradhan-201	IR 8 × Tadukan	Bihar
Gaur 10	Zinnia 31 × IR 9-60	Gujarat
Annapurna	Ptb 10 × T(N) 1	Tripura, Meghalaya
Ratnagiri 24	Zinnia 63 × T(N) 1	Maharashtra
Ratnagiri 68-1-1	IR 8 × Sigadis	Maharashtra
Pallavi	Jikkoku × Seruokechil	Orissa
PR 103	IR 8 × IR 127-2-2	Punjab
PR 106	IR × Peta 5/Bellapatna	Punjab, Haryana
Co 41	Cul. 2410 × IR 22	Tamilnadu
PR 4141	(IR 8 × BJ 1) × IR 22	Punjab
Adt. 36	Triveni × IR 20	Tamil Nadu
Narendra 1	Bellopatna × IR 8	U.P.
Manhar	IR 24 × Cauvery	U.P.
Munal	Exotic Sel. from USA	West Bengal
Suresh	IR 262 × Khao Mahnag Muey 11	West Bengal
Manohar sali	Latisall × Guachari	Assam
Anamika	(MNP 36 × CR 12) × Pankaj	West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam
Birsadhan 101	Finegora × IET 2832	Bihar
Himalaya-2	Improved Sabarmati × Ratna	Himachal Pradesh
Kayamkulam-1	Kottarakara-1 × Poduvi	Kerala
Kunti	Sona × RPW-6-13	West Bengal

B. Wheat

Sl. No.	Variety	Pedigree	Area of adoption
1	2	3	4
1.	HD 2278	HD 2119 × (HD 1912—HD 1592/ HD 1962-E-4870) × K 65	Peninsular Zone
2.	WH 291	HD 1925 × HD 832-23-5-84	North Western Plains Zone
3.	Kundan (DL-153-2)	Tanori 71 × NP 890	Northern Plains Zone
4.	Pragati (DWR 39)	(HD 1308 × 5308) × SP 6	Peninsular Zone
5.	HW 741	Bb-CC/Cno-No. 66/Pi 62)	Southern Hills Zone
6.	HD 2325	HD 1962-E 4870 × K 65/HD 1553 × UP 262	Northern Plains Zone

1	2	3	4
7.	PBW 34	D. Dwarf 515-CR "S"	Northern Plains
8.	HD 2307	HD 2160×116-1-3	North-Eastern Plains Zone
9.	Raj 1972	HD 2195×HD 2160	North Western Plains Zone
10.	HD 2327	HD 2160×346-1	Central Zone
11.	Raj 2184	UP 281×HD 2206	North Western Plains Zone
12.	HUW 206	(kvz×Buho)×Kal-Bb	North Eastern Plains Zone
13.	HUW 213	(Norteno×Moti)×HD 2160	North Eastern Plains Zone
14.	K 8020 (Triveni)	Kalyansona×Janak	North Eastern Plains Zone
15.	J 405	Ciano-In-ia×Bb/Cno "S"-pj-62× GW-110	Central Zone
16.	VW 120	(In-Cno×In-ia-Bb) Y 50 E-Kal-3	North Western Plains Zone
17.	HUW 234	(HUW 12×CPAN 1666)×HUW 12	North Eastern Plains Zone
18.	VL 616	Sonalika×CPAN 1507	Northern Hills Zone
19.	HD 2402	HD 2267×HD 2236	For Eastern Zone
20.	HI 977	Gallo-Aust 61-157	Peninsular Zone
21.	HI 1123	HI 595-HD 2257	Central Zone
22.	UP 1109	UP 262×UP 368	Northern Hills Zone
23.	HD 2428	HD 1949×HD 2160	Northern Plains Zone
24.	PBW 154	HD 2160×HD 2177	Northern Plains Zone
25.	PBW 175	HD 2160×WG 1025	Northern Plains Zone
26.	HI 1077	Gallow-Aust. II-61-151×Cno. No. 66×Kal 3	Central Zone
27.	HS 207	Kavkaz-Buho×Kal-Bb	Northern Hills Zone
28.	HD 2380	HD 2255×HD 2257	Northern Hills Zone
29.	Raj 3077	HD 2267×Raj 1482/Raj 1802	North Western Plains Zone
30.	HD 2385	249×HD 2160/HD 2186	For Eastern Zone

C. Maize**Hybrid/Composite****State for which recommended**

1

2

Ganga Safed 2

All maize growing States.

Ganga 5

All maize growing States.

Ganga 9

Assam, Bihar, H.P., J. and K., Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, U.P., West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi.

1	2
Deccan	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra.
Deccan 103	All maize growing States.
Him 123	Assam, H.P., J. and K., Nagaland, U.P.
Him 128	H.P., Sikkim, U.P.
Vijay	All maize growing States.
Kisan	Assam, Bihar, Haryana, J. and K. Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, U.P., West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Mizoram.
Vikram	Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, M.P., Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., West Bengal, Delhi.
NLD	Nagaland, Meghalaya, Sikkim, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram.
Ageti 76	A.P., Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana; H.P., J. and K., M.P., Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Sikkim, U.P., (except for tarai areas), West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Mizoram.
Tarun	Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, U.P., Delhi.
Hunius	Assam, Gujarat, H.P., J. and K., Maharashtra, Sikkim, U.P., Delhi, Mizoram.
Diara 3	All maize growing States
D 765	All maize growing States
C 6, C 15, Mansar VL 16, VL 41, Shweta Naveen, VL 42	J. and K., U.P.
Partap 1, Navjot Sangam	Punjab
Amberpop, Rohini	Andhra Pradesh
Manjari	Maharashtra
Swan and Hemant	Bihar
D. Barley	
1. VL-Barley-1	Hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh.
2. Jagrati	Uttar Pradesh
3. Lakhan	Uttar Pradesh
4. BH 75	Haryana
5. Kedar	Uttar Pradesh
6. BHS-46	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh.

Palmolien Oil Quota in Kerala

6513. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reduced the Palmolien oil quota to Kerala for distribution through the Public Distribution System; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allocation of imported edible oils to State Governments/Union Territories under PDS is adjusted to availability and prices of edible oils in the open market. The imported edible oils quotas for all States have been reduced since January, 1988 as price situation in the open market has improved.

Survey for Gold in Rajagram-Duarsini areas of West Bengal

6514. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Geological Survey of India have conducted any survey for gold in Rajagram-Duarsini area of Purulia District in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey is to be conducted in other areas of West Bengal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (b). Yes, Sir, Geochemical and geophysical surveys and test drilling over a few airborne EM anomalies around Rajagram and Duarsini during 1985-86 field season have indicated sulphide mineralisation with associated specks of gold. Reconnoitry traverses in the area have also brought to light a number of quartz veins with visible specks of gold. Investigation is being

continued during the present - 1987-88 field season (1st Oct '87 to 30th Sept. 1988).

(c) and (d). In addition the Geological Survey of India is engaged in investigations for apatite in Purulia district, base-metals in Purulia, Bankura and Medinipur districts and for tintungsten in Purulia district through detailed mapping, geochemical sampling, pitting and trenching and test drilling wherever necessary.

Penalty Imposed on Gandharva Mahavidyalaya

6515. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 6th August, 1984 to Unstarred Question No. 2074 regarding penalty imposed on Gandharva Mahavidyalaya and state :

(a) the amount out of the sum of Rs. 1091103 which has been recovered from the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya against misuse charges due from them;

(b) what further amount has become due since 5 June, 1984 and how much out of that amount has been recovered so far;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to re-enter the premises for continued breach of provision of the lease deed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). On a representation from the party, the misuse charges were revised and the outstanding amount according to the revised terms comes to Rs. 7,48,001.63 up to 14-1-87. The lessees were allowed to pay the misuse charges in 12 quarterly instalments together with ground rent, interest and first instalment of misuse charges. The party has sent 3 cheques for a total amount of Rs. 77,474.00. These cheques are not being accepted as they do not represent the full payment of instalment.

(d) The party has again represented against the revised terms issued on 12-3-87. Suitable action will be taken by L and DO after examination of representation on merits.

Take Over of Pulikat Lake Nellore

6516. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to take over the "Pulikat Lake" in Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh by the India Tourism Development Corporation, to develop the area as a tourist resort and bird sanctuary; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Schemes for Sugarcane Growing States

6517. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any new scheme for Sugarcane growing States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). The Central Government is giving loan assistance from the Sugar Development Fund on easy terms, to sugar factories in different States for the development of sugarcane. No other new scheme is under consideration.

Mineral Based Industries

6518. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mineral-based industries which have been set up so far in different States;

(b) the location of these industries; and

(c) the number of such industries proposed to be set up during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

T.B. Hospital for Bidi Workers at Dhuliyān (West Bengal)

6519. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tarapur (Dhuliyān) in the district of Murshidabad (West Bengal) was selected as a site for the construction of a 50 bedded T.B. Hospital for the bidi workers;

(b) if so, the reasons for not starting the construction of the proposed hospital; and

(c) whether Government propose to take up the scheme at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). It had been decided to set up a 50-bedded Central hospital at Dhuliyān District Murshidabad under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund. However, a new site has been selected at Sajor Mode.

Expansion of ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries in Orissa

6520. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to expand the existing E.S.I. Hospitals and dispensaries in Orissa;

(b) if so, the expansion programme proposed for the year 1988-89; and

(c) the details of action taken thereon and the funds earmarked for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). The ESI Corporation has already expended the bed strength of the ESI Hospitals at Choudwar from 50 to 88, by making some temporary arrange-

ments. An estimate for construction of a separate building for the additional beds has been sanctioned, and construction work is expected to start shortly. The construction of this building is estimated to cost Rs. 48.35 lakhs. Apart from this, there is no other proposal for expansion of any other existing ESI Hospital/dispensary in Orissa. However two new ESI Hospitals are proposed to be set up at Bhubneswar and Rourkela.

Setting up Sugar Mill in Mainpuri District (U.P.)

6521. SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government has sent a proposal for setting up of a sugar mill in Mainpuri District;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) No application in terms of the new guidelines for grant of Letter of Intent/Industrial Licence for setting up of a sugar mill in Mainpuri district in the State of Uttar Pradesh has been received in the Department of Food, so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Construction of 356 Flats under Self Financing Scheme in Paschimpuri, New Delhi

6522. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9th December, 1985 to Unstarred Question No. 3179 regarding construction of 356 flats under Self Financing Scheme in Paschimpuri, New Delhi and state :

(a) whether the piling work has been started in January, 1988 but the site for coal depot and Samta Budh Vihar, religious institution, have not been earmarked in the master plan of the said scheme; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Sabha.

Implementation of DWCRA

6525. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of districts State-wise, where the programme for the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas is being implemented;

(b) the allcation for the programme, district-wise; and

(c) the achievement under the programme in the districts where it was introduced in 1982 in quantifiable terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Programme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) is at present being implemented in 106 districts in the country. The State-wise list of districts is given in Statement-I below.

(b) A total of 7,500 women's groups are targetted for formation in 1988-89. The allocation of 5000 groups in the existing districts is given in Statement-II below. The remaining 2,500 groups will be allocated to 25 additional districts which are proposed to be covered during 1988-89.

(c) The programme was started in 50 districts in 1982. The year-wise information regarding number of groups formed in these 50 districts and the funds released to DRDAs for this purpose is given in Statement-III below.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Districts
1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh
	(i) Adilabad

1	2
	(ii) Srikakulam (iii) Cuddapah (iv) Mehbubnagar (v) Anantpur
2. Assam	
	(i) Karbianglong (ii) Dhubri (iii) Darrang (iv) Nagaon
3. Arunachal Pradesh	
	(i) East Kameng (ii) West Siang
4. Bihar	
	(i) Hazaribagh (ii) Madhubani (iii) Gopalganj (iv) Samastipur (v) Palamau (vi) Lohardagga (vii) Deoghar (viii) Siwan
5. Goa	
	(i) Panaji
6. Gujarat	
	(i) Ahmedabad (ii) Junagarh (iii) Panchmahal (iv) Bharuch
7. Haryana	
	(i) Mahendergarh (ii) Sirsa (iii) Sonapat
8. Himachal Pradesh	
	(i) Kangra (ii) Shimla (iii) Chamba
9. Jammu and Kashmir	
	(i) Doda (ii) Kupwara (iii) Udhampur
10. Karnataka	
	(i) Bijapur (ii) Chickmagalur (iii) Mysore

1	2
	(iv) Dharwar (v) Gulbarga
11. Kerala	
	(i) Wynaad (ii) Palghat (iii) Idukki
12. Madhya Pradesh	
	(i) Shahdol (ii) Chhindwara (iii) Guna (iv) Raipur (v) Rajgadh (vi) Surguja (vii) Shajapur (viii) Bhind (ix) Tikamgarh (x) Sehore
13. Maharashtra	
	(i) Osmanabad (ii) Bhandara (iii) Nasik (iv) Dhule (v) Thane (vi) Sholapur (vii) Yavatmal
14. Manipur	
	(i) Central District (ii) Ukhrul
15. Maghalaya	
	(i) West Khasi Hills (ii) East Garo Khasi
16. Mizoram	
	(i) Aizwal
17. Nagaland	
	(i) Kohima (ii) Makokchung
18. Orissa	
	(i) Kalahandi (ii) Bolangir (iii) Dhenkanal (iv) Sambalpur (v) Sundergarh
19. Punjab	
	(i) Gurdaspur

1	2
	(ii) Bhatinda (iii) Ferozpur
20.	Rajasthan (i) Banswara (ii) Pali (iii) Bhilwara (iv) Alwar (v) Jodhpur (vi) Tonk
21.	Sikkim (i) West District
22.	Tamil Nadu (i) Dharmapuri (ii) Periyar (iii) Tiruchi (iv) South Arcot
23.	Tripura (i) Tripura West (ii) Tripura North
24.	Uttar Pradesh (i) Basti (ii) Banda (iii) Sultanpur (iv) Etawah (v) Deoria (vi) Allahabad (vii) Gorakhpur (viii) Nainital (ix) Pauri (x) Raibareli (xi) Gonda (xii) Shahjahanpur (xiii) Mainpuri
25.	West Bengal (i) Purulia (ii) Bankura (iii) Jalpaiguri (iv) South 24 Parganas

Union Territories

1. Delhi
(i) Kanjhawala Block
2. Lakshadweep
(i) Kavaratti Block
3. Pondicherry
(i) Pondicherry

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State/District	Allocation of groups in existing DWCR Districts for 1988-89
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1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh		
	(i) Adilabad	Nil
	(ii) Srikakulam	Nil
	(iii) Cuddapah	Nil
	(iv) Mehbubnagar	100
	(v) Anantpur	100
2. Assam		
	(i) Karbianglong	80
	(ii) Dhubri	Nil
	(iii) Darrang	100
	(iv) Nagoan	Nil
3. Arunachal Pradesh		
	(i) East Kameng	30
	(ii) West Siang	Nil
4. Bihar		
	(i) Hazaribagh	100
	(ii) Madhubani	100
	(iii) Gopalganj	Nil
	(iv) Samastipur	60
	(v) Palamau	100
	(vi) Lohardagga	Nil
	(vii) Deoghar	-do-
	(viii) Siwan	-do-
5. Goa		
	(i) Panaji	50
6. Gujarat		
	(i) Ahmedabad	100
	(ii) Junagarh	50
	(iii) Panchmahal	100
	(iv) Bharuch	Nil
7. Haryana		
	(i) Mahendergarh	Nil
	(ii) Sirsa	-do-
	(iii) Sonapat	100

1	2	3
8. Himachal Pradesh		
(i) Kangra		85
(ii) Shimla		50
(iii) Chamba		Nil
9. Jammu and Kashmir		
(i) Doda		100
(ii) Kupwara		50
(iii) Udhampur		Nil
10. Karnataka		
(i) Bijapur		Nil
(ii) Chickmagalur		-do-
(iii) Mysore		100
(iv) Dharwar		100
(v) Gulbarga		Nil
11. Kerala		
(i) Wynaad		Nil
(ii) Palghat		-do-
(iii) Idukki		100
12. Madhya Pradesh		
(i) Shahdol		Nil
(ii) Chhindwara		-do-
(iii) Guna		-do-
(iv) Raipur		100
(v) Rajgarh		80
(vi) Surguja		Nil
(vii) Shajapur		-do-
(viii) Bhind		-do-
(ix) Tikamgarh		-do-
(x) Sehore		-do-
13. Maharashtra		
(i) Osmanabad		Nil
(ii) Bhandara		70
(iii) Nasik		75
(iv) Dhule		75
(v) Thane		Nil
(vi) Sholapur		-do-
(vii) Yavatmal		-do-
14. Manipur		
(i) Central District		Nil
(ii) Ukhrul		50
15. Meghalaya		
(i) West Khasi Hills		50
(ii) East Garo Hills		50
16. Mizoram		
(i) Aizwal		76

1	2	3
17. Nagaland		
(i) Kohima		30
(ii) Makokchung		Nil
18. Orissa		
(i) Kalahandi		65
(ii) Bolangir		53
(iii) Dhenkanal		90
(iv) Sambalpur		100
(v) Sundergarh		100
19. Punjab		
(i) Gurdaspur		40
(ii) Bhatinda		10
(iii) Ferozpur		100
20. Rajasthan		
(i) Banswara		100
(ii) Pali		50
(iii) Bhilwara		100
(iv) Alwar		100
(v) Jodhpur		Nil
(vi) Tonk		Nil
21. Sikkim		
(i) West District		Nil
22. Tamil Nadu		
(i) Dharmapuri		85
(ii) Periyar		100
(iii) Tiruchi		100
(iv) South Arcot		Nil
23. Tripura		
(i) Tripura West		20
(ii) Tripura North		50
24. Uttar Pradesh		
(i) Basti		200
(ii) Banda		66
(iii) Sultanpur		200
(iv) Etawah		100
(v) Deoria		100
(vi) Allahabad		100
(vii) Gorakhpur		100
(viii) Nainital		Nil
(ix) Pauri		Nil
(x) Raibareli		Nil
(xi) Gonda		Nil
(xii) Shahjhanpur		Nil
(xiii) Mainpuri		Nil

1	2	3
25. West Bengal		
(i) Purulia		100
(ii) Bankura		100
(iii) Jalpaiguri		100
(iv) South 24 Pargana		Nil
Union Territories		
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		20
2. Chandigarh		Nil
3. Dadar and Nagar Haveli		20
4. Delhi		50
5. Daman and Diu		20
6. Lakshadweep		50
7. Pondicherry		Nil

Statement-III

Year	Number of groups formed in 50 districts where DW CRA was introduced in 1982	Funds released by Government of India as Central and UNICEF shares to District Rural Development Agencies of 50 districts (Rs. in lakhs)
1982-83	Nil	Nil
1983-84	536	36.49
1984-85	2772	231.65
1985-86	6008	476.93
1986-87	5140	341.32
1987-88	2827	201.42

Modernisation of Indian Iron and Steel Company

6526. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rs. 3,000 crore modernisation plan for the Indian Iron and Steel Company is in jeopardy due to delay in sanctioning the project; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure early revamping of this project to fully utilise its employment potential ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government has already approved 'in principle' the modernisation of Burnpur Works of IISCO on the basis of the Feasibility Report prepared by Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA), and has also sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 30 crores to SAIL for preparation of Detailed Project Report and other preliminary works. The detailed modalities of revamping of the plant will be decided only after the preparation of the Detailed Project Report.

Implementation of Tourism Schemes as per Schedule

6527. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether development of tourism infrastructure in Orissa is behind schedule;

(b) whether the number of foreign tourists in Orissa and in the country and growth of tourism has developed according to Seventh Plan;

(c) whether Government have made any assessment of strategy of development of tourism in some of the South Asian countries where growth is spectacular and identified the inadequacies in India; and

(d) whether some continents are beyond range of our tourism projection and our places of tourist interest are not projected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The implementation of plan schemes in Orissa has not been as fast as it is desirable.

(b) The Planning Commission has set a target of 7 per cent growth in tourist arrivals during the Seventh Five Year Plan. As against this target, the actual growth has been 7.8 per cent during this period.

State-wise statistics of tourist arrivals are not available.

(c) Development strategy of India and other countries in South Asia cannot be compared, as such strategies differ from country to country. Development strategy is formulated keeping in view various factors like location of the country, its size its tourist attractions, existing and projected tourist inflows, existing and projected requirement of infrastructure, etc.

(d) The ministry of Tourism has identified major tourist generating markets for promotion of India's tourist attractions abroad and undertakes extensive promotion in such markets. Due to resource constraints, it is not possible to cover all the continents in Ministry's promotion programme.

Development of Rural Industries

6528. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have formulated new schemes for development of rural industries to benefit the people hit by drought and floods;

(b) if so, the details of such schemes; and

(c) the States hit by drought and floods selected for development of rural industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No new scheme has been formulated for development of rural industries as a part of natural calamities relief programme.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Aluminium Account Dues towards Private Companies

6529. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of aluminium account

dues against aluminium companies in the private sector up-to-date; and

(a) the action being contemplated to realise the dues during 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) and (b). There are three primary producers in the private sector namely Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd. (HINDALCO), Indian Aluminium Company Ltd. (INDAL) and Madras Aluminium Company Ltd. (MALCO). They have cleared their arrears as well as current dues towards the Aluminium Regulation Account (ARA) upto 29-2-1988. However, HINDALCO produced some quantity of aluminium metal on conversion basis on behalf of INDAL and others for which they have already paid an amount of Rs. 90.9 lakhs to the ARA, and the balance amount of Rs. 127.5 lakhs have been promised to be paid in three equal monthly instalments of Rs. 42.5 lakhs by June, 1988. In regard to recovery of interest on the arrears, demand notices have been issued.

Setting up of Cement Factory

6530. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar Government prepared a project costing 160 crores of rupees for setting up a cement factory based on the slag mixture of Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) whether State Government of Bihar is not in a position to finance this project due to financial constraints; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Union Government for obtaining foreign assistance for this project and the time by which this assistance will be made available so that this project may be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation (BSIDC) have made an application to the Government for grant of Letter of Intent for establishing a new

undertaking for manufacture of 1 million tonnes of cement in Bihar based on the slag arisings from Bokaro Steel Plant the estimated cost of which will be known after completion of the detailed project report.

BSIDC have also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with SAIL and M/s. Orient Paper and Industries Ltd. (OPIL) for setting up this cement project in accordance with which they would take 18% of the equity shares of the proposed joint sector company.

(c) There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Government for obtaining foreign assistance for this project.

[Translation]

Decline in Production in Gorakhpur Unit of F.C.I.

6531. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to old and obsolete technique of the existing unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India in Gorakhpur, its production has declined;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to provide modern technique and plants in this unit; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The capacity utilisation of the Gorakhpur plant of Fertilizer Corporation of India has been around 60% during the last 5 years period due to equipment problems/ageing of the plant and power cuts.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, with a view to replacing the old worn out equipment/machinery a scheme costing Rs. 9.46 crores has already been undertaken. Under this scheme, leaky regenerators coils in the Air Separation Unit have been replaced. Liners of the two autoclaves and several other worn out equipments have been replaced. There is also a proposal to modernise/upgrade the plant at a cost of

Rs. 66.65 crores. A scheme to upgrade the technology for the old streams of the urea plant by adopting advanced cost and energy savings process is under consideration. Besides, some of the equipments in Ammonia plant will also be replaced.

-[English]

ESI Hospitals in Delhi

6532. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a plan to construct additional hospitals in Delhi under the Employees State Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the number of existing hospitals and those to be added;

(c) when the new hospitals are expected to be constructed; and

(d) the benefits being provided by these hospitals to the employees under the insurance scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There are at present two ESI Hospitals, one at Basaidarapur, West Delhi and the other at Jhilmil, East Delhi. One new hospital is under construction at Okhla, South Delhi. The construction of this hospital is expected to be completed in December, 1989. One more hospital is proposed to be constructed at Rohini, North Delhi. The plans of this hospital are under submission to DDA, for their approval.

(d) The Hospital at Basaidarapur is providing outpatient, inpatient and specialist services, while the Hospital at Jhilmil is at present providing only outpatient and specialist services. The inpatient services are expected to be started shortly.

Project report Regarding Towns of Orissa

6533. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Orissa had furnished project

reports of Bhawanipatna and Athagarh towns to the Ministry of Urban Development for their sanction during second year of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether a priority list of 10 towns has already been sent in February, 1988 for inclusion in the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme during the Seventh Plan period; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Towns are allocated to the states under the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns on Plan to Plan basis. Against an allocation of three towns during 7th Plan, all the three towns viz. Keonjhar, Baripada and Bolangir had been sanctioned in the first year of the 7th Plan itself.

Crisis in Deep Sea Fishing Industry

6534. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to appoint a Committee to suggest solution for the existing crisis in deep sea shrimp fishing affecting the marine products exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to assist the marine food producing industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Deep sea shrimp

fishery consisting of species belonging to Genera *Parapandalus*, *Heterocarpus*, *Aristeus*, *Parapenaeus*, *Parapenaeopsis*, *Metapenaeopsis* and *Solenocera* is found to occur in about 200 Meter depth and beyond along South West Coast of India. This fishery is yet to be exploited by the Industry. Question of any crisis, therefore, does not arise.

(c) The steps taken to implement important programmes to promote marine food producing industry are as follows :

(i) Assistance to States in diversifying fishing activities and motorisation of indigenous craft through loans/subsidy.

(ii) Augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through judicious mix of indigenous, imported and chartered fishing vessels.

(iii) Providing 33 % subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels.

(iv) Providing loans on soft terms by Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited.

(v) Augmentation of fishery surveys.

(vi) Assistance for construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports and of the landing and berthing facilities at smaller fishing centres.

(vii) Training of fishery operatives for manning the fishing vessels; and

(viii) Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone.

Production of Wool

6535. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a continuous fall in production of wool in the country, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps taken to boost wool production in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a). No, Sir. The production of raw wool has gone up from 27.50 million kg. in 1951 to the estimated production of 39.80 million kg. in 1986.

(b) A large number of Central/State Sheep and Wool Development programmes have been initiated to boost the wool production in the country. For this purpose, superior germ-plasm is being imported for the preservation, production and dissemination of acclimatised exotic inheritance in fields for cross breeding in order to increase the production of quality wool.

Development of Fishing Industry in Kerala

6536. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the projects approved for development of fishing industry and prawn culturing in Kerala and other States; and

(b) the number of such projects working at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) For the development of Fishery in Kerala a good number of projects have been sanctioned under the various schemes namely Fishing Harbour, Integrated Brackishwater Fish Farm Development, Development of Aquaculture, National Fish Seed Farm and Hatchery, Welfare Scheme, Motorisation of Traditional Craft, Introduction of Improved Beach Landing Craft for small fishermen and National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) Schemes.

A number of projects under some of these schemes have also been sanctioned in other States.

(b) At present all schemes mentioned above are in operation in Kerala.

Complaints regarding supply of sub-standard stationery by Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar

6537. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 27 July, 1987 to Starred Question No. 20 regarding supply of Stationery items by Central Stationery Depot, Calcutta and state :

(a) the number of complaints received from the Government offices including public sector undertakings, autonomous bodies etc. during 1987 for the supply of poor and sub-standard items of stationery and of high rates by the Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar;

(b) the details thereof and how does the number compare with the number of complaints during the last three years; and

(c) the details of steps taken to ensure that only quality and standard items are supplied to Government offices at most competitive rates ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). As reported by Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar, the number of complaints received by them during 1987 regarding stationery items were six and five respectively. These complaints generally relate to the quality of goods supplied and in certain cases were regarding high prices. No records of such complaints are reported to have been maintained by the Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar during the last three years.

(c) Both Super Bazar and Kendriya Bhandar have reported that they generally deal with reputed manufacturers/distributors/stockists to ensure quality of goods and reasonable prices, Kendriya Bhandar has also reported that they have taken the following steps to ensure the supply of quality goods at competitive rates :

- (i) New firms are registered only after due verification of their genuineness and quality of products;
- (ii) A Purchase Committee consisting of 5 members has been constituted since 1987 for making all purchases;
- (iii) With a view to ensure that the quality of a product is maintained by the suppliers, occasional test check of the items is conducted.
- (iv) Suggestions/complaints received from various customers are considered and remedial action is taken.

Negotiating Machinery for Agricultural Sector

6538. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the negotiating machinery for disputes in the Agricultural sector;

(b) whether there is any forum to give awards for settling the claims of agricultural workers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). There is no Central Law regarding negotiating machinery for disputes in the agricultural sector. However, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is an important piece of legislation covering agricultural labour. The Act provides for the fixation of minimum wages and makes certain other provisions relating to regulation of hours of work, overtime payment, rest day, etc. The Act also provides for appointment of authorities to hear and decide claims. It also prescribes penalties for offences and lays down the procedure for settlements of claims.

Change in Management of Hindustan Copper Limited

6539. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are changes in the management of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Calcutta;

(b) the composition of the Board of Directors of the Hindustan Copper Limited, terms and period of office of the Chairman-cum-Managing Director and Board of Directors; and

(c) the assistance being rendered to make the company to a profitable footing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) There has been no change in the management of Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL)

since June, 1986. However, the post of Director (Finance), HCL fell vacant consequent upon the demise of the then incumbent. Steps have been initiated to fill-up this post.

(b) The present composition of the Board of Directors consists of (i) three whole-time Directors including Chairman-cum-Managing Director (CMD)—the fourth post of Director (Finance) being vacant; (ii) four Part-time official Directors; and (iii) three Part-time non-official Directors. The whole-time Directors including the CMD are appointed for specified tenures. The Articles of Association of the Company provide for part-time Directors to be appointed for a period not exceeding 3 years.

(c) Several steps have been taken by Government to bring HCL to a profitable footing and some of those include grant of interest holiday and moratorium on loan repayments from time to time; sanction of schemes for debottlenecking and modernisation of smelters and refineries at KCC and ICC to improve production and productivity in operations of the Company; etc. The management of HCL have been making concerted efforts to make all round improvement. Preliminary reports about financial performance of HCL for the year 1987-88 indicate that the Company has made a profit of approximately Rs. 10.75 crores.

Expenditure Incurred on Asiad Village and Players' Hostel

6540. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure sanctioned out of the Asiad funds and actually incurred on the construction of Asiad Village and the Players' Hostel near the Indira Gandhi Stadium;

(b) what were the original estimates of time and cost and how do they compare with the actual ones;

(c) how much money has been spent so far on their maintenance and further modifications after the Asiad and the expenditure incurred on supply of water, electricity

and total payment accrued and made as property-tax etc;

(d) when by whom, how and at what rents they have been used after the Asiad either for sports or other activities; and

(e) what has been the total income from them so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

USSR Offer of Assistance for D.S.P.

6541. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of U.S.S.R. has offered assistance for coke even project of the Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Production of Raw Steel

6542. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are preparing any Scheme to increase the production of raw steel;

(b) is so, the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and the additional production likely to be made as a result thereof;

(c) whether this scheme has been prepared in collaboration with any foreign country; and

(d) if so, the name of the country, the amount of assistance being received therefrom and the terms and conditions on which the assistance is being received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Government are making efforts continuously to improve the performance of steel plants in order to augment production of crude steel. Towards this end, various schemes of additions, modifications, replacement of equipment, debottlenecking and expansion of capacities including modernisation and setting up new capacities in the Public Sector have been envisaged and are being implemented.

During the VII Plan period the total outlay for the above mentioned schemes is anticipated to be of the order of Rs. 7930 crores approximately. The VIII Plan outlays have not yet been determined, though such schemes are likely to continue during the VIII Plan period also.

(c) and (d). The plans for augmentation of production have been envisaged indigenously. However for implementation of some of these projects Soviet credit to the extent of 490 million Roubles approximately is likely to be totally utilised by 1990. In addition, about 340 million Rouble credit is also likely to be made available for Bokaro Steel Plant's proposed modernisation. This credit is utilised for meeting the cost of equipment and services obtained from the Soviet Union.

[English]

Drought Relief Measures to Boost Coconut Production

6543. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned financial assistance for drought relief measures to boost coconut production in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu for 1988-89; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the share of Karnataka out of it; and

(c) the time by which the work to boost production of coconut will be started in the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The Coconut Development Board has proposed a scheme for rehabilitation of coconut holdings affected by drought in the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka at a cost of Rs. 30 lakh during 1988-89. The scheme envisages (i) assistance for irrigation facilities to coconut growers; (ii) assistance for laying out drip irrigation units in coconut holdings; and (iii) construction of coconut pick-ups in Karnataka.

(b) The share proposed for Karnataka is of the order of Rs. 16.25 lakh.

(c) No decision has been taken about its implementation.

Import of Rice from Thailand

6544. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import rice from Thailand;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the quantity of rice and the rate at which it is to be imported ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). The Government is keeping open the option to import rice from other countries including Thailand, in order to replenish the buffer stocks.

(c) The quantity of rice to be imported will depend on its availability and the price offered.

Inclusion of Members of Fishing Association in Working Group on Multi-Purpose Fishing Boats

6545. CH. RAM PARKASH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to include members from other Fishing Associations into the Working Group constituted

by the Ministry regarding multi-purpose fishing boats; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that this Group is broad-based ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). The Working Group on multi-purpose fishing vessels consists of the Director, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute as Chairman; Director, Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training; Deputy Director, General of Fishery Survey of India; a fishing gear Specialist from Central Institute of Fisheries Technology; a representative of Marine Products Export Development Authority; a representative of Association of Indian Fishing Industry and Director Integrated Fisheries Project as Convenor. The Working Group is already broad-based and represented by Association of Indian Fishing Industry and therefore, there is no proposal to include any member from other fishing associations into the Working Group.

Reduction in Prices of Chemical Fertilizers

6546. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the prices of all the chemical fertilizers in order to help the farmers increase their productivity and income; and

(b) if so, the extent to which Government have decided to reduce the prices of urea and other fertilizers and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal to reduce the prices of chemical fertilizers. However, in pursuance to the announcement made in the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister, while presenting the Budget of the Central Government for the year 1988-89, the manufacturers of fertilizers have been permitted to offer a discount

of 7.5% over the notified price, on the sale of Urea.

Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for Drinking Water

6547. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted a proposal costing Rs. 106.50 crores to the Union Government for combating drinking water scarcity;

(b) if so, the financial assistance given upto now;

(c) whether Government propose to give further financial assistance in this regard; and

(d) the amount proposed to be given and the time by which this will be made available to the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) In the Memorandum for drought relief assistance the State Government of Madhya Pradesh had included a sum of Rs. 106.50 crores for drinking water supply sector.

(b) For combating drinking water scarcity conditions in the State, a sum of Rs. 18.53 crores was approved by Central Government as Ceilings of Expenditure upto June 1988. Of this, Rs. 11.08 crores were for rural areas, Rs. 5.28 crores for urban areas and Rs. 2.17 crores for purchase of drilling rigs and geophysical equipment.

(c) No proposal for giving further scarcity relief assistance for drinking water is under consideration at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Disruption of Essential Commodities in N.E. States

6548. SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of frequent bandhs and blockades in Assam, the supply of essential commodities to North Eastern region are disrupted, causing difficulties to the general public; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure regular supply of essential commodities to those affected States in that region ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) Movement of essential commodities to the North Eastern region is sometimes disrupted when there are bandhs, blockades etc. However, despite this, the supplies of essential commodities have generally been maintained.

(b) The Food Corporation of India who is responsible for the movement of foodgrains to be distributed through the Public Distribution System draws up jointly with the Railways a monthly plan for movement of foodgrains to the consuming areas including States in the North Eastern region. Instructions are also issued from time to time by the Government of India to the F.C.I. and other concerned agencies to take appropriate measures to ensure adequate availability of essential commodities in these States.

Appointment of Chairman of I.R.M., Anand

6549. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether appointment to boards/statutory bodies/national institutions are made by Union Government on the recommendations of the nodal Ministry;

(b) if so, whether appointment of Chairman, Institute of Rural Management, Anand was made as per (a) above;

(c) when was the Chairman appointed and for what period; and

(d) the annual expenditure of Institute of Rural Management, Anand and the source of funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). The appointment of Chairman and the Board of the Institute of Rural Management, Anand, (IRMA) has been made in accordance with the Memorandum of Association and Rules of the Institute. The first Chairman of the Board of IRMA was appointed in December, 1979.

(d) The annual expenditure of IRMA is about Rs. 60.00 lakhs. This is met out of the interest income earned from a corpus of Rs. 9.00 crore donated to IRMA by the erstwhile Indian Dairy Corporation and NDDB. In the past, the Institute has received operational grants from the NDDB as well as the Indian Dairy Corporation.

Registration of Shipyards

6550. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are about thirty medium sized registered shipyards having enough capabilities to build deep sea fishing vessels of 26 metres length and below;

(b) whether these shipyards are lying

idle for want of orders whereas Government have authorised import of over 200 deep sea vessels of below 26 metres length and if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether these shipyards can build the vessels with only 20 per cent imported components and thus save huge amount of foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, the extra expenditure of foreign exchange involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) There are 22 registered trawler builders in the country capable of constructing trawlers of 20 Meters in length and above.

(b) Orders for building fishing vessels in these shipyards are placed by the buyers

considering the quality of construction, delivery schedule and price of the vessel. Import of only resource specific vessels is now allowed on selective basis.

(c) and (d). The limit of imported components in case of indigenous construction of deep sea fishing vessels has recently been raised from 20% to 30% of the cost price of trawlers free of customs duty. As regards saving of foreign exchange, imported deep sea fishing vessels not only function as a vehicle for transfer of deep sea fishing technology, but the tie up with the foreign collaborator also ensures overseas market for export of Indian marine products to earn foreign exchange.

Allocation of Funds to States under Indira Awaas Yojana

6551. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount to be allotted to States under the Indira Awaas Yojana during 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : An amount of Rs. 124.00 crores has been tentatively allotted to States/UTs. under Indira Awaas Yojana during 1988-89.

Location and Investment made in State Owned Farms

6552. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the locations of State owned dairy farms, when they were set up and investments made therein; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up more such farms, if so, the location thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from States/UTs and will be placed on the table of the House on receipt.

Modernisation of DSP

6553. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the modernisation programme of the Durgapur Steel Plant preference is proposed to be given to foreign credit offer or to superior technology; and

(b) the reasons in either case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The work of modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant has been divided into 16 independent turn-key packages, of which 6 are global packages. Limited global tenders have been issued to reputed firms. Against global packages, offers of foreign financial assistance have also been invited. The contract against each package will be awarded for the most suitable offer after completion of the techno-economic evaluation of all the offers received.

Damage to Crops due to Hailstorm

6554. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have estimated

the damage to crops affected by hailstorm in many parts of the country, recently;

(b) if so, the estimated loss in each State; and

(c) the steps taken to provide help to the affected State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The States of Haryana, Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir have reported damages due to hailstorm and heavy rains recently. State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The primary responsibility of execution of relief operation in the wake of natural calamities is of the State Government concerned under the present policy of financing the relief expenditure. The State Governments have margin money at their disposal to take up immediate relief measures. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government by extending assistance on receipt of memorandum from the affected States. No State Government has so far sought any Central assistance for carrying out relief measures in the areas affected by hailstorm and heavy rains recently.

Statement

Extent of Damages to Crops due to Hailstorm and Heavy Rains—February-March, 1988 (Provisional) (As Reported by State Governments).

S. No.	State/U.T.	Damage to Crops	
		Area Affected (In lakh ha.)	Value (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Haryana	0.47	1290
2.	Punjab	0.13	104
3.	Orissa	0.06	N.R.
4.	Rajasthan	0.13	401
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Being assessed	
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.02	N.R.
Total		0.81	1795

N.R. = Not Reported.

Yatri Niwas in Karnataka

6555. SHRIMATI D.K. THARA DEVI SIDDHARTHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Ashok Yatri Niwas type of hotels in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, by when and the names of the places selected for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up Ashok Yatri Niwas-type hotels in Karnataka. However the Government of Karnataka has sent proposals for setting up of two Yatri Niwas at Mysore and Bangalore. They have also proposed construction of a Lodge at Kalini River. These proposals will be considered during 1988-89, subject to feasibility report, availability of funds and inter-se-priorities.

Assistance for Allottees of Waste Land

6556. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government provide any assistance to States for the allottees of waste land to make a productive use of the land;

(b) if so, the nature of help provided to Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(c) the total land allotted and productivity achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) As land is a State Subject, the State Governments allot various categories of Government lands including waste land, surplus ceiling land, Bhoodan land etc. to eligible categories of person for purposes such as cultivation, afforestation, house sites and other public and development activities,

A Centrally sponsored scheme to assist the assignees of ceiling surplus land to enable them to make productive use of their assigned land has been under operation since 1975. So far, a sum of Rs. 33.49 crores of Central share has been released to the States under the scheme.

Land development works on the holdings of members of SCs/STs and allottees of surplus ceiling land, Bhoodan land, provided they are below poverty line, can also be taken up under NREP/RLEGP. Under IRDP also, allottees of waste land, surplus ceiling land etc. who are below poverty line, can obtain assistance among other things, for making productive use of their land. However, there is no earmarking of funds under these Central Schemes for this activity.

It is possible that some States may also be having programmes in their respective State plans under which allottees of waste land are also eligible for receiving some benefits.

(b) and (c). Under the scheme of distribution of surplus ceiling land, around 7.09 lakh acres have been declared surplus in Maharashtra State of which 5.08 lakh acres have been distributed among 1.26 lakh beneficiaries so far.

During the past 3 years around Rs. 184.19 lakhs as Central share has been released to the State of Maharashtra under Centrally sponsored scheme of providing financial assistance to assignees of ceiling surplus land whereas the total of Central share released to Maharashtra State since the inception of this scheme has been of the order of Rs. 614.32 lakhs.

Price hike of M.R. Naptha

6557. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a result of recent price hike of M.R. Naptha, the production cost of fertilizer units is likely to go up; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the fertilizer prices do not go up and the working of fertilizer units is not adversely affected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) There has been no increase in the price of Naptha for fertilizer use, recently. The price of Naptha was last revised on 17.3.85. Therefore, the question of cost of production of fertilizer going up does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Technology Offer for IISCO

6558. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Addition to Japan, some other parties have also offered technology and credit for modernisation of I.I.S.C.O.; and

(b) if so, the reasons for rejecting their offers ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) and (b). In earlier years discussions on the modernisation of IISCO were held with the Soviet Government. These discussions were, however, not pursued due to changes in the strategy for modernisation.

Final Report of National Commission on Urbanisation

6559. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Commission on Urbanization has submitted its final report to Union Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Soil Erosion in Andhra Pradesh

6560. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a large area of cultivable land in Andhra Pradesh is affected by soil erosion every year;

(b) if so, the details of cultivable land so converted into barren land in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(c) the number of farmers/cultivators and agricultural labour who have been adversely affected as a result thereof;

(d) the steps being taken to put a check on such erosion and the details of financial assistance given to the State therefor; and

(e) the details of success achieved as on 31 January, 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) In the absence of comprehensive survey on a year to year basis, precise information in respect of Andhra Pradesh on the extent of cultivable land affected by soil erosion every year is not available.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) In addition to the efforts in the State Sector under Soil Conservation Programme, various steps have been taken to check soil erosion and land degradation by the Central Government. The appropriate technologies developed through research and operational projects are being adopted in the field. Soil and Water conservation measures consist of bunding, terracing, land levelling and shaping, water harvesting structures, improved cropping technology, control of gullies, afforestation, grassland development etc. depending upon the kind problem faced in different types of land. The details of various schemes which have soil conservation component along with financial assistance/outlays are given in the Annexure.

(e) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that the area treated/protected upto the end of 31st January, 1988 is about 10.46 lakh hectares.

Statement

Details of various Soil Conservation Programmes and Financial Assistance provided to Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Central Assistance/Outlay provided during 1985-86 to 1987-88 (Rs. lakhs)
(i)	Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects (RVP)	300.25
(ii)	National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture (NAWPRA)	154.00
(iii)	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	773.31
(iv)	Control of Shifting Cultivation	55.00

Note : The financial provision indicated in Column 3 above in respect of programmes against Sl. Nos. (ii) and (iii) includes other related components.

Incentive to Farmers for Pepper Cultivation

6562. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of pepper has increased considerably during the recent years;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to increase the production of pepper, which holds the major share of total export of spices from India;

(c) whether any incentives are given to farmers for pepper cultivation;

(d) whether pepper cultivation is being tried in some of the non-traditional pepper-cultivating States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The export of pepper increased from 25,420 tonnes in 1984-85 to 36,879 tonnes in 1986-87.

(b) Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated development of spices since 1987-88 under which following measures are taken to increase production of pepper:

(i) Production and distribution of rooted pepper cuttings;

(ii) Distribution of input kits containing fertilizers and Plant Protection chemicals;

(iii) Establishment of demonstration gardens; and

(iv) Rejuvenation of old and unproductive gardens.

(c) Incentives given to farmers for cultivation of pepper are : (i) distribution of input kits to small and marginal farmers at subsidised price; (ii) Laying out and maintenance of demonstration plots in ryots gardens; and (iii) Provision of 50% subsidy for rehabilitation of old and unproductive gardens.

(d) and (e). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated development of spices, cultivation of pepper is being popularised in non-traditional States/UTs of Tripura, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and A & N Islands also.

Setting up of Sugar Factories in Athani, Karnataka

6563. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has recommended for the grant of license for setting up of a co-operative sugar factory in Athani Assembly Constituency in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). One application dated 14th March, 1988 for grant of licence for setting up a new sugar factory *viz*; M/s Krishna Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Ltd., Athani, Distt. Belgaum, Karnataka duly recommended by Government of Karnataka has been received recently. This will be considered shortly by the Government (Deptt. of Food) in accordance with the guidelines issued for licensing additional capacity in the Sugar Industry during the Seventh Five Year Plan *vide* Press Note dated the 2.1.1987.

Popularisation of Sulphur Nutrients in Oil Seed Production

6564. SHRI H.A. DORA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take suitable measures to popularise sulphur nutrition in oil seed production in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government has recognised the role of sulphur as nutrient element to boost the oilseeds production. A provision, therefore, has been made under the National Oilseeds Development Project and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project for distribution of Gypsum/Pyrite as a source of sulphur for supply to the farmers at concessional rate in the areas where sulphur is found to be deficient. This scheme is operating in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Development of Tourist Spots in Maharashtra

6565. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the development of the tourist spots in Maharashtra State is lagging behind in providing modern facilities, etc;

(b) the details of the tourist spots identified in Maharashtra State for development during the current Plan period; and

(c) the allocations made and by when the development is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the Seventh Five Year Plan so far, the Central Ministry of Tourism has provided financial assistance for the following tourism projects in Maharashtra :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Project

Amount
sanctioned

Amount
released

1

2

3

1. Floodlighting of Bibi-ka-Maqbara, Aurangabad

5.42

2.56

1	2	3
2. Provision of toilet and drinking water facilities at Elephanta, Ajanta and Ellora	4.50	3.00
3. Beach Cottages at Ganpatipule	8.77	5.00
4. Beach Resort at Velneswar	34.10	10.00
5. Yatri Niwas at Shegach	25.90	10.00
6. Development of Ajanta Foothills	on-going scheme of 6th Plan	2.00
7. Wayside amenities at Khopoli	17.95	15.00

All the above projects are likely to be completed during the current plan period.

Target set for Arrival of Tourists during Seventh Plan

6566. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the arrival of foreign tourists in the country in 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) the number of foreign tourists actually visited India during those years;

(c) whether Government have set a higher target for the arrival of foreign tourists in the country during the Seventh Plan;

(d) if so the number of foreign tourists expected to visit the country by the end of 1990; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Statistics of foreign tourist arrivals are maintained on Calendar Year basis. The targets set and the actual arrivals of foreign tourists during 1986 and 1987 were as given below :

Number of foreign tourists (excluding nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh)

Year	Target	Actual
1986	10,00,000	10,80,050
1987	11,50,000	11,63,774

(c) to (e). In keeping with the growth rate of 7 percent projected by the Planning Commission, the target for arrival of foreign tourists by 1990 is 1.5 million. However, efforts are being made internally to exceed this target so as to reach 2.5 million by 1990 depending on the augmentation of infrastructure and other facilities.

Tourist Infrastructure in Bihar

6567. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have been providing necessary infrastructure and all other assistance like guides etc. to help tourist development in Bihar;

(b) whether Union Government have assessed as to whether this infrastructure is sufficient to meet the requirements of tourists in that State; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central financial assistance is given for development of tourist infrastructure on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Government subject to merits of the proposals, availability of funds and inter-se priorities. The development of tourist infrastructure is an on-going process and it is for the concerned State Government to assess as to whether the infrastruc-

ture is sufficient to meet the requirements of tourists and accordingly prepare specific proposals for the augmentation of the same and seek central financial assistance if necessary.

(c) A statement giving details of amounts sanctioned and amounts released for various during the 7th Five Year Plan is given below.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1985-86			
(i)	Assistance for Promotion of fairs and festivals (Kalchakra festival Bodhgaya)	4.00	4.00
(ii)	Construction of Cafeteria at Maner Sharief	3.43	3.00
(iii)	Toilet and drinking water facilities at Bodhgaya, Nalanda, Rajgir (through ASI)	4.50	3.00
	Total	11.93	10.00
1986-87			
(i)	Forest Lodge at Betla	—	4.00
(ii)	Development of Gautam Van	—	15.00
	Total	—	19.00
1987-88			
(i)	Wayside facilities at Jahanabad	3.49	2.00
(ii)	Tourist Bungalow at Nalanda	25.00	5.00
(iii)	Tourist Bungalow at Gopalganj	25.00	5.00
	Total	53.49	12.00

[Translation]

Agency for Sale of Vegetables and Fruits

6568. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to set up a body on the pattern of the National Dairy Development Board for the sale and purchase of vegetables and fruits to deal with the situation arising out of the lack of proper marketing facility for growers of vegetables and fruits, non-availability of reasonable price for their produce

and with a view to encourage farmers to grow more vegetables and fruits; and

(b) if not, the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The Government of India has set up the National Horticulture Board as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on 3rd April, 1984 for integrated development of horticulture industry viz. production, post-harvest handling, processing, marketing, grading, packing and quality control of horticulture produces. Besides, a pilot project on Distribution of Fruits and Vegetables in Delhi is being implemented by the Mother Dairy.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

EPF in Private Sector Industrial Units

6570. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of private sector industrial units;

(b) whether these are covered under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme;

(c) whether the amounts of E.P. Fund are deposited with the respective Provident Funds Commissioners; and

(d) if not, the details of the companies utilising the Employees Provident Fund for the benefit of their own industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SARI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The statistics relating to State-wise number of private sector industrial units are not being maintained. However, as on 31.3.1987 1,66,040 industrial and commercial establishments belonging to Private as well as Public Sector were covered under the E.P.F. Scheme. A statement showing the Region-wise number of establishments under the E.P.F. Scheme is attached (Annex.)

(c) The unexempted establishments are required to deposit the provident fund amount with the R.P.F.Cs, while the exempted establishments are required to transfer the contribution to the Boards of Trustees of their private Provident Funds.

(d) The details of defaulting establishments as on 31.3.1987 was as given below:—

	Total No.	Total arrears (Rupees in Crores)
(i) Un-exempted establishment	9,649	71.97
(ii) Exempted establishments	142	98.50

Statement

Region-wise number of establishments covered under the Employees Provident Funds Scheme (As on '31-3-1987) as referred to in reply to parts (a) and (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6570 dated 11.4.1988

Region	Number of Establishments covered under the Act.		
	Exempted	Unexempted	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	95	14,053	14,148
N.E. Region	35	1,631	1,666
Bihar	168	5,039	5,207
Delhi	183	7,928	8,111

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	85	15,556	15,641
Haryana	22	3,710	3,732
Karnataka	119	10,449	10,568
Kerala	70	10,873	10,943
Madhya Pradesh	37	5,427	5,464
Maharashtra	445	23,275	23,720
Orissa	35	3,275	3,310
Punjab	27	8,164	8,191
Rajasthan	48	3,947	3,993
Tamil Nadu	421	17,503	17,924
Uttar Pradesh	152	12,134	12,286
West Bengal	855	20,279	21,134
Total	2,797	1,63,243	1,66,040

**Supply of Foodgrains to State
Under NREP**

6571. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the quantity of foodgrains, rice and wheat separately, supplied to each State under the National Rural Employment Programme during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) whether Government propose to make additional supply of foodgrains under this programme to Bihar due to the recent floods; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) A statement indicating the Statewise position of foodgrains (rice and wheat separately) released under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is enclosed.

(b) and (c). No additional foodgrains under NREP are proposed to be released on account of flood or drought.

Statement

State-wise position of foodgrains (Wheat and Rice) released under National Rural Employment Programme during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88

(M.Ts)

S.No.	State/UT	1985-86			1986-87			1987-88		
		Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49600	18300	7900	60280	60280	120560	54980	54980	109960
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	160	160	—	780	780	—	580	580
3.	Assam	10850	4000	14850	5020	5020	10040	7615	7615	15230
4.	Bihar	103150	—	103150	224000	—	224000	135068	10000	145068
5.	Gujarat	23700	—	23700	99420	—	99420	50816	—	50816
6.	Haryana	5450	—	5450	9320	—	9320	13486	—	13496
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2300	—	2300	3000	3000	6000	4188	4190	8378
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	10250	1600	11850	14350	18050	32400	5599	5601	11200
9.	Karnataka	23600	15700	39300	41448	41449	82897	37557	42558	80115
10.	Kerala	23150	6700	29850	18840	18840	37680	24881	24881	49762
11.	Madhya Pradesh	64200	5000	69200	197630	30330	227960	82500	34485	116985
12.	Maharashtra	10550	—	10550	11450	—	11450	29360	—	29360
13.	Manipur	—	230	230	—	1080	1080	—	750	750
14.	Meghalaya	—	260	260	—	760	760	—	1065	1065

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15. Mizoram	—	90	90	—	780	780	—	580	580	
16. Nagaland	550	150	700	—	1220	1220	—	1508	1508	
17. Orissa	22700	13000	35700	22020	22020	44040	30410	30411	60821	
18. Punjab	6950	—	6950	9920	—	9920	15278	—	15278	
19. Rajasthan	202600	—	202600	238800	—	238800	60059	—	60059	
20. Sikkim	400	190	590	200	862	1062	—	1105	1105	
21. Tamil Nadu	44800	24500	69300	47400	47400	94800	48670	48670	97340	
22. Tripura	6700	700	7400	820	820	1640	—	5010	5010	
23. Uttar Pradesh	199800	50	199850	276340	—	276840	233161	31101	264262	
24. West Bengal	52900	—	52900	75340	—	75840	38080	14800	52880	
25. A and N Islands	—	165	165	—	780	780	—	1856	1856	
26. Chandigarh	35	—	95	220	—	220	566	—	566	
27. D and N Haveli	97	200	297	200	200	400	—	805	805	
28. Delhi	60	—	60	350	—	350	848	—	848	
29. Goa, Daman and Diu	—	118	118	—	900	900	—	835	835	
30. Lakshadweep	—	50	50	—	360	360	—	415	415	
31. Pondicherry	—	175	175	—	780	780	—	1755	1755	
All India	864392	91338	955730	1356368	255711	1612079	873132	325556	1198688	

Cultural Park at Taj

6572. SHRI GOPALA KRISHNA THOTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Park Service of USA has agreed to help India to develop a cultural park at Taj Mahal in Agra;

(b) is so, the areas which in the National Park Service is likely to help in development of the cultural park at Taj Mahal;

(c) whether any monetary or material help for development of this park has been extended by United States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of India have decided to seek the help of National Park Service of USA to develop methods to enhance special environments of over 300 acres of land lying across the river Yamuna in the vicinity of Taj Mahal in Agra.

(c) and (d) The proposals so far finalised are only for technical collaboration. The requirement of funds if any, is to be met out of US-Indo Fund being jointly administered by Government of India and the Government of USA.

Financial assistance to Sikkim for public distribution system

6573. SHRI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that financial assistance has been given to certain States to enable them to purchase mobile vans for distribution of essential commodities in far flung hill tribal and interior areas; and

(b) if so, the amount of financial assistance given during 1986-87 and 1987-88 and proposed to be released in 1988-89 to Sikkim to enable that state to purchase mobile vans for distribution of essential

commodities in its far flung hill, tribal and interior areas, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) There is a Central Sector Plan Scheme under which financial assistance is given to the States/Union Territories for the purchase of mobile vans for the distribution of essential commodities in hilly, remote, far-flung, desert, tribal areas, etc.

(b) Financial assistances to States/UTs is given on the basis of proposals received from them for such assistance. No assistance has been given to Sikkim during 1986-87 or 1987-88 as no proposal for assistance was received from the State. All the States/UTs have been addressed to send proposals for financial assistance under the Scheme for the year 1988-89. Proposals, if any, received from the Government of Sikkim will be considered alongwith the proposals from other States/UTs.

Hike in Prices of Milk

6574. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times, the price of bottled milk has been raised by the DMS since 1 September, 1985;

(b) whether there has been a corresponding increase in the commission paid to the concessionaires; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The price of toned milk of DMS has not been increased after May, 1985. However, the price of double toned milk has been fixed at Rs. 2.70 per litre with effect from 12.2.1986, the date from which sale of double toned milk was re-introduced in the DMS.

(b) and (c). The commission for the concessionaires has been increased with effect from 1st September, 1985 as under:—

Increase in commission

Direct supply 2 paise per litre upto 500 litres and 1 paise per litre beyond 500 litres.

Home Delivery Depots 1 paise per litre.

Allotment of L.I.G. Flats by DDA in Shalimar Bagh

6575. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the applications for LIG DDA Flats in Shalimar Bagh were invited from the persons registered with DDA upto 1976;

(b) whether they have been allotted flats; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b).

Discount Tour Packages for Domestic Tourists

6576. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) proposes to offer discount tour packages for home tourists; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the number of tourists expected to avail of this facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC), a Government undertaking has been offering reasonably priced package tours for domestic tourists: such as Students Package, L.T.C. Package, Week-end Package, Senior Citizen Package/Silver Line Package, and 'You and Me Package'. The estimated number of tourists availing of this facility is

about 200 during the lean season (from April 1988 to October 1988).

In addition to above, the ITDC also offers local sight-seeing tours for tourists at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Agra and Jaipur besides operating package tours from Delhi to Agra and Jaipur; Madras to Tirupati; Kanchipuram and Mahabalipuram; Aurangabad to Ajanta and Ellora; Bombay to Aurangabad.

Agro-Based Industrial Unit for Punjab

6577. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have set up or propose to set up any agro-based industrial units in Punjab, especially in Hoshiarpur district, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government have received any proposal from Government of Punjab in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government have received an application from Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation for an integrated food and beverages project to be set up in district Hoshiarpur of Punjab.

(c) The proposal is yet to be cleared.

Construction of Low Cost Hotels in Gujarat

6578. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn out a scheme for constructing Yatri Niwases to provide low cost accommodation to the tourists; and

(b) if so, the details regarding low cost hotel projects proposed to be taken up in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry does not directly undertake the construction of hotels. The Ministry has, however, approved the hotel projects, to be constructed by private entrepreneurs, at Earoda, Bhavnagar, Gandhidham, Gandhi Nagar, Halol, Saputara and Surat in Gujarat. The Ministry has also sanctioned a Yatri Niwas at Dakor in Gujarat at an estimated cost of Rs. 41.22 lakhs out of which Rs. 25.00 lakhs have already been released.

Purchase of Dumpers by NMDC

6579. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dumpers purchased by the NMDC Limited from the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, how many of these are actually operating in the NMDC mines and at other sites and the reasons for non-utilisation of the remaining dumpers; and

(b) the value of dumper spare parts held by the NMDC and the manner in which these are proposed to be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The position as on 31.1.1988 was as follows:—

Number of dumpers purchased : 70
by NMDC from BEML.

Number in operation : 57

The dumpers not in actual operation are under repairs or major overhaul.

(b) Value of dumper spares parts inventory is approximately Rs. 2.63 crores. These spares are utilised for repairs and maintenance of the dumper fleet.

[Translation]

Allocation of Foodgrains to Gujarat

6580. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation of foodgrains made against the demand to Gujarat during the last six months; and

(b) whether the quota of foodgrains has been reduced for that State, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) A statement giving the information is given below.

(b) No reduction has been made in the allocation of rice. As regards wheat, additional allocations of 15,000 tonnes and 25,000 tonnes had been made in January and March, 1988 respectively. For April, 1988, the allocation was brought down to the normal level of 60,000 tonnes, as the new crop moves into the market at this time.

Statement

*Demand and Allotment of Foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) from Central Food for Gujarat for Public Distribution System during the last six Months
(From November 1987 to April 1988)*

(Quantity in '000 tonnes)

Month	Demand		Allotment	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3	4	5
November, 1987	35.0	90.0	35.0	60.0

1	2	3	4	5
December, 1987	35.0	100.0	35.0	60.0
January, 1988	35.0	100.0	35.0	75.0
February, 1988	35.0	120.0	35.0	60.0
March, 1988	35.0	120.0	35.0	85.0
April, 1988	40.0	120.0	35.0	60.0

[English]

Barahiya-Tal Scheme for Increasing Pulses Production in Bihar

6581. DR. C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an operational Research Project in Barahiya-Tal area of Monghyer district in Bihar, for increasing pulses production was sanctioned, by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in 1985-86; and

(b) if so, the total outlay of the project and the present position of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project started in November, 1985 with an outlay of Rs. 2.92 lakhs for one year. The project has been extended from 1.11.1986 to 31.3.1990 as a plan project with an outlay of Rs. 5.34 lakhs.

The work undertaken in the project area pertains to application of different fertilizer doses to pulse crops like *Moong* and *Lentil*, testing the efficacy of pesticides against cut-worm and other pests and laying out adaptive trials with promising gram varieties. Efforts are also being made to control seedling mortality and root-rot disease in *lentil*. The progress of work is satisfactory.

Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen

6582. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Central Schemes introduced for the welfare of the fishermen;

(b) the States where such schemes have been introduced;

(c) whether any such scheme has been introduced in Orissa;

(d) if so, the number of fishermen who have been benefited in the State under the Centrally sponsored schemes during the last three years; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). Government of India have approved two Centrally Sponsored Welfare Schemes for fishermen *viz.* (i) Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen and (ii) National Welfare Fund for Fishermen. Under Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen which was introduced in 1982-83, active fishermen who are members of Cooperative Society are insured for Rs. 15,000 for death or permanent disability and Rs. 7500 for partial disability. 50% of the annual premium of Rs. 9 per beneficiary per year is borne by the Central Government and the remaining 50% is contributed by the State Government either fully or in conjunction with fishermen Cooperative society/Federation. The scheme has been implemented in the states of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The National Welfare fund for

Fishermen has been approved in 1986-87 with the objective to provide welfare facilities such as housing, drinking water, community hall/workshed and credit society in 62 model fishermen villages covering 16 states all over the country. The cost of providing the above facilities for one model fishermen village is Rs. 12,82,400 which is equally shared between Central and State Governments. The scheme has been implemented in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during 1986-87 and 1987-88.

(d) and (e). Under Group Accident Insurance scheme during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, 3.02, 5.63 and 6.48 lakh fishermen respectively have been insured. Under National Welfare Fund for Fishermen sanction has been issued for development of 2 fishermen villages during 1986-87 and 28 fishermen villages during 1987-88 to provide welfare facilities to a total of 2259 fishermen families in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Composition of Task Force on Dryland Farming

6583. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Task Force set up to work out details of increasing the productivity on dryland farming has started functioning;

(b) if so, the composition of the Task Force and whether agricultural experts from Kerala, a rice producing State, are also included in this Task Force; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir. No Task Force has been set up.

(b) and (c). Do not arise,

Exploitation of Minerals

6584. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a programme to exploit maximum quantity of minerals from different areas in the country;

(b) if so, whether any qualitative and quantitative analysis of the mineral deposits has been made; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : (a) Minerals which are the major resource for industrial and economic development of the country are finite and non-renewable. The aim therefore is to make optimal use of the available mineral resources through scientific methods of mining.

(b) and (c). Exploration and assessment of the mineral reserves is a continuous process. Based on the data generated by the Geological Survey of India, State Directorates of Mining and Geology, Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited and various public sector and private mining organisations, a national inventory of minerals which includes, information on location of mineral deposits, the physical and chemical characteristics of ore samples and the extent of reserves is being maintained and updated by Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur. This information is made available to entrepreneurs at nominal rate of Rs. 500 per mineral per district.

Allotment of stalls in Chittaranjan Park to Displaced Persons

6585. SHRI DEBI GHOSAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether applications of eligible displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan have been scrutinised for allotment of stalls in Market Nos. 1 and 2, Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether stalls are proposed to be constructed by Government and allotted

to eligible applicants or construction of stalls will be done by the allottees themselves; and

(c) whether any time limit will be given to the allottees in cases stalls are to be got constructed by the allottees themselves as per the plans approved by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The total number of such applications is 96 79 cases were found eligible for allotment and 17 cases were rejected. The Associated of displaced persons has made a request that they would like to furnish additional evidence regarding the eligibility of 17 cases. They have been asked to furnish such evidence immediately for further scrutiny.

(b) In view of the above, at this stage it is not possible to say whether construction will be undertaken by the Government or the applicants may be asked to undertake construction of stalls upon allotment.

(c) Does not arise.

Circular Railway Project for Hyderabad

6586. SARI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the circular railway project proposed by Andhra Government for Hyderabad is estimated to cost Rs. 400 crores;

(b) the cost of the project agreed to be shared by the State and Central Government; and

(c) whether Government have since cleared the project; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The rough cost of the proposal for a BG Circular Railway in Hyderabad as recommended by a Sub-committee constituted by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, is Rs. 262 crores at 1986 price level.

(b) No, Sir. The State Government had, however, earlier agreed to share 25

per cent cost of the Project as recommended in the techno-economic feasibility study report of South Central Railway.

(c) No, Sir. The recommendations made by the sub-committee set up by the State Government were not considered feasible as the same had envisaged utilisation of the existing railway lines for running of suburban services.

Import of Rapeseed Oil

6587. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation of India is importing 30,000 tonnes of rapeseed oil;

(b) if so, the name of the country of import and the estimated foreign exchange involved;

(c) whether there are any arrangements for processing and refining of the rapeseed oil, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which the rapeseed oil and the solvent extraction is expected to be disposed of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). During the period April 1987—February 1988 State Trading Corporation imported about 2.84 lakh tonnes of rapeseed oil from Canada, Netherlands, France, Sweden, Italy, Federal Republic of Germany etc. with an estimated foreign exchange of Rs. 128.98 crores.

(c) Sufficient capacity existed for processing/refining of rapeseed oil. Refining is entrusted by STC to Central and State Government Undertakings and Cooperative Sector Units. If the available capacity from these units is not found sufficient private refiners are also allowed to undertake refining of crude rapeseed oil on a need-based basis.

(d) The refined rapeseed oil is supplied through public distribution system. Extraction is not produced during refining.

Criteria for Permanent Status

6588. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total strength of the Junior Engineers in CPWD Electrical and Civil separately, who are permanent, quasi-permanent and temporary as on 1st January, 1988; and

(b) the percentage of permanent and temporary posts and the criteria followed for giving permanent status to Junior Engineers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

Disparities in Subsidy to Farmers

6589. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any disparity in the amount of input subsidies like farm products, fertilizers etc. for farmers in different regions of the country;

(b) whether any study was conducted in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the different amount of farm subsidy provided to farmers in different regions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Depending upon the lands of agricultural production and input usage, there is some disparity in the amount of input subsidies that the farmers enjoy in different regions of the country.

(b) Yes, Sir. A study conducted at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, revealed that Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra which together account for 30% of the gross cropped area, enjoyed

50% of the input subsidies, but Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa which account for 27% of the country's gross cropped area got 9% of input subsidies.

(c) Government are aware of the disparity in agricultural development amongst different parts of the country. Balanced regional development continues to be the one of the objectives of the Five Year Plans. Subsidies to the farmers are given through different schemes. These are given in the form of free subsidies, supply of seeds, fertilizer in the shape of minikits, plant protection chemicals and equipment. Besides, in fertilizer, there is a subsidy at the source given to the industry because of which the fertilizer price is kept at a lower level. The extent to which farmers in a particular state or region avail of the subsidy depends on the type of crops grown there, the extent of utilisation of different inputs by the farmers and operation of different Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Government's aim is to achieve balanced regional development, which includes balanced agricultural development suited to and consistent with the production potential of different regions of the States.

World Bank Loan for Farm Training

6590. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has granted interest free loan to States for farm training; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the terms and conditions of the loans so granted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Some of the States are implementing Agricultural Extension Projects on Training and Visit approach with World Bank assistance. For availing of World Bank assistance, the States concerned have to implement the project and incur expenditure with their own funds in the first instance. Thereafter, they have to file their claims for reimbursement from the World Bank. Training of extension personnel is one of the components of the extension

project. The expenditure incurred on this component qualifies for reimbursement by way of World Bank Credit. The World Bank disbursement of Credit is passed on to the concerned States by the Central Government by way of additionality to their Plan assistance. The amount so passed on in the form of Central Plan assistance is 70% of the rupee value of external aid received for State Projects from the World Bank.

The terms and conditions of such assistance are identical to the terms and conditions of normal Central assistance for State Plans. 70% of the amount passed on to the States is treated as loan and 30% as grant in respect of non-special category States and 10% of the amount is treated as loan and 90% as grant in respect of special category States (H.P., Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim). Out of these special category States, only H.P., is implementing a World Bank assisted extension project. The loan element is repayable in 15 years time. At present the rate of interest on such loan is 9.25%.

Allocation to Uttar Pradesh under TRYSEM, NREP and DPAP

6591. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the extreme poverty and unemployment in the rural areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh districts which had also been under the spell of unprecedented drought this year;

(b) if so, the amount which has been earmarked during the current year for these backward areas under the Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP); and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken under the above programmes to build and strengthen the rural infrastructure aimed at rapid growth of the rural economy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRI-

CULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c), While allocating funds to different States/UTs. under the various rural development programmes, sufficient weightages is given to the incidence of poverty and distribution of funds by the States to the districts is also done on the same basis. Under IRDP, which includes financial assistance for training of youth under TRYSEM, during 1987-88, 66-2/3% weightage has been given to incidence of poverty and this will be raised to 75% during 1988-89 and 100% during 1989-90. Similarly, under NREP, 50% weightage is given to incidence of Poverty and 50% to number of agricultural labourers, marginal farmers and marginal workers. In case data on incidence of Poverty is not available 50% weightage is given to the number of scheduled castes and tribes. However, no earmarking of funds to different regions in a State is done under these programmes. Under DPAP, till 1987-88 allocations were made at a uniform rate per block. From 1988-89, however, bigger blocks are being made higher allocations. Under TRYSEM, financial assistance for training of youth is met from IRDP allocation and no separate allocations are made. A separate scheme is, however, in existence for strengthening of training infrastructure of training institutions under TRYSEM, for which separate allocation is made. Total allocation including State's share for U.P. under IRDP, Training Infrastructure under TRYSEM, NREP and DPAP during 1988-89 is as under :—

	Total allocation (including State's share) for U.P. during 1988-89 (Rs. in lakhs)
IRDP	— 12610.528*
Training Infrastructure	— 252.260
NREP	— 14796.600@
DPAP	— 1386.000

*20% of this can be utilised for training programme and administrative infrastructure.

@In addition a quantity of 87480 M.Ts. of foodgrains valuing Rs. 1444.02

lakhs has been allotted for the year 1988-89. Separate information on region-wise allocations is not maintained by this Department.

IAD Aid for Operation Flood

6592. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the credit assistance received from the International Development Agency (IDA) for the Operation Flood-II Project, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : The credit assistance received from International Development Agency (IDA) for Operation Flood-II Project is below:—

Year	Rs. in crores
1978-79	1.66
1979-80	4.84
1980-81	6.34
1981-82	19.50
1982-83	24.53
1983-84	27.87
1984-85	39.47
1985-86	31.37
1986-87	1.80
Total	157.38

Development of Horticulture and Floriculture

6593. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great potential for the development of horticultural and floriculture output in the country, which has yet to be tapped;

(b) if so, whether any long-range plan has been prepared by his Ministry at any stage;

(c) if so, the broad features thereof and the estimated capital outlay involved; and

(d) the mode of its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) There is potential for development of horticulture including floriculture in the country.

(b) and (c). Schemes for the development of horticulture have been prepared for VIIth Five Year Plan. Programmes sanctioned include production of planting material of fruit trees, increasing production of vegetables, development of fruits such as apple, pineapple and banana and development of coconut, cashewnut, spices etc. Total outlay for horticulture development in the VIIth Five Year Plan is Rs. 33 crores.

(d) Horticultural Development programmes are implemented through State Governments and establishments of the Central Government.

Misuse Charges Claimed from Bhartiya Kala Kendra

6594. SHRI D. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 30 March, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 4702 regarding misuse charges claimed from Bhartiya Kala Kendra and to state :

(a) how much amount out of the sum of Rs. 217868.95 due from Bhartiya Kala Kendra as misuse charges has been recovered so far, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government propose to re-enter the premises for continued breach of provisions of the lease deed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). No amount has been received from Bhartiya Kala Kendra against outstanding dues. A show cause notice was issued on 12-11-87. The party has made a representation in response to show cause notice on 11-12-87. The representation is under examination and suitable action in terms of the lease deed

will be taken after a decision on the representation is taken by the Government.

Edible oil quota for Andhra Pradesh

6595. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the present quota of edible oils to Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). The allocation of imported edible oils to State Governments/Union Territories is made by Central Government from month to month on the basis of the demand, prices of indigenous edible oils in the open market, availability of oils with State Trading Corporation, festival season and pace of lifting by States/Union Territories. The allocation to States including Andhra Pradesh for May, 1988, will be considered at appropriate time keeping in view these factors.

FCI Godowns in Himachal Pradesh

6596. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 21 January, 1985 to Unstarred Question No. 44 regarding FCI godowns in H.P. Districts and state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India had decided to set up its godowns in Una, Bilaspur and Hamirpur District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the dates on which each of the godowns was sanctioned and the progress made so far in this regard; and

(c) the likely date by which the godowns would be completed and the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) The Food Corporation of India (FCI) has decided to Construct its own godowns in Una and Hamirpur Districts of Himachal

Pradesh. Based on the assessment of the storage requirement, the Corporation does not propose to construct a godown in Bilaspur District for the present.

(b) and (c). The FCI could get the possession of the land at Una in December, 1987 only. The sanction for construction of storage capacity of 2,500 tonnes at this centre was issued by the Corporation in January, 1988. The Corporation is at present in the process of inviting the tenders. The godown is expected to be completed by March, 1990.

The FCI has not been able to obtain suitable land at Hamirpur so far. The matter is being pursued by the Corporation with the State Government. The construction of storage capacity at this centre may take about 18 months time after the land is available with the Corporation.

The difficulty in getting the suitable land in Una and Hamirpur Districts has been the main reason for delay in taking up construction by FCI at these tow centres.

Development of Tourist potential in Hilly States

6597. PROP. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given on 25 April, 86 to Unstarred Question No. 7695 regarding promotion of tourism in hilly states during Seventh Plan period and state :

(a) the latest progress in the creation of suitable infrastructure at various places in the hilly states having tourist potential, particularly the tourist Inn at Rewalsar in Mandi District, Serai at Chamunda Devi in Kangra District, Yatrikas of Deoth Siddha, Hamirpur District Chintapurni, Una District and Jawalamukhi, Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the likely date of the completion of these projects and their cost in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Development of infrastructure at major tourist centres including centres located in the hilly areas is an ongoing process. The Central Ministry of Tourism provides finan-

cial assistance for creation of tourism infrastructure on the basis of specific proposals forwarded by the State Governments. On the basis of the proposals received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh, the Ministry has already sanctioned the following projects :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1. Tourist Inn at Rewalsar	12.05
2. Sarai at Chamundadevi	8.26
3. Tourist Lodges at Hatkoti and Chintapurni	20.00

All the above projects are likely to be completed during the current plan period. Yatrikas are constructed by Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti. Due to resource constraints, the Samiti has not undertaken construction of Yatrikas at Deoth Siddha, Hamirpur District, Chintapurni, Una District and Jawalamukhi, Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh.

Bonded Labour

6598. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of freed bonded labour was introduced in the State of Orissa on 50:50 matching contribution basis;

(b) whether the matching contribution for the year 1987-88 is still to be released by the Centre to the State Government;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(d) whether Government propose to adopt flexible attitude for submission of utilisation certificates in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. A sum of Rs. 84,01,875 has been released as Central Share during the year 1987-88 on the basis of utilisation

certificates furnished by the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Submission of Utilisation Certificates is necessary to ensure that the money is properly spent.

Plan to Educate People about Crop Insurance Scheme

6599. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Union Government are taking to persuade the States which have not adopted the Crop Insurance Scheme so far;

(b) whether Government have any concrete plan to educate the people about the benefits of getting their crops insured under Crop Insurance Scheme against natural calamities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The Government of India have been impressing upon the States and Union Territories, from time to time, to adopt the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS). Besides, in order to make the scheme more attractive and beneficial to the farmers, indemnifiable limit of 80% for wheat and paddy has been increased from Rabi 1986-87 to 85 percent and 90 percent of actual average yield of last 3 years depending upon variability in yield.

(b) and (c). Arrangements were made to propagate the scheme through pamphlets in regional languages throughout the country. A documentary film on the scheme was telecast last year on Doordarshan.

Agitation by C.P.W.D. Workers

6600. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether C.P.W.D. workers in Delhi are agitating for fulfilment of their demands;

(b) if so, the extent to which their genuine demands have been fulfilled; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALAIR SINGH) : (a) The CPWD workers in Delhi have been staging occasional demonstrations in support of their demands.

(b) and (c). Most of their genuine demands have been met. Some of these are :—

(i) It has been decided to pay all daily rated workers in the CPWD the same pay and allowances as are being paid to the corresponding category of workers in the work-charged establishment, at the minimum of the pay scale, w.e.f. 1-4-87.

(ii) 54 out of a total of 65 categories of work-charged staff in the CPWD have been made eligible for supply of uniforms.

(iii) The demand for recategorisation/reclassification has been referred to arbitration, as agreed to with one of the recognised unions of the workers.

(iv) Instructions have been issued for filling up the vacant posts in the work-charged establishment on priority basis.

(v) Tools are being issued to the muster roll workers belonging to semi-skilled and skilled categories who have put in 240 days' service each in 2 consecutive years.

Demand of Indian Labour in Saudi Arabia

6601. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand for Indian labour in Saudi Arabia is growing again;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the procedure adopted by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 57,234 emigrants sought emigration clearance during 1987 as against 41,804 emigrants in 1986.

(c) The two Missions in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are fully geared up to meet the increasing demand for attestation of documents for emigration clearance. The Protectorates of Emigrants in India are also granting emigration clearance to workers promptly.

[Translation]

Recruitment of Workers

6602. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per provision of Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 employment and recruitment to Grade C and D posts is to be made through Employment Exchange only;

(b) whether it is a fact that in P.D.I.L., Sindri, appointment to 13 posts were made directly in violation of the above law; and

(c) if so, whether Government have conducted an investigation in this regard and if so, the results thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The recruitment in Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL) in Group 'C' and 'D' posts is governed by Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959.

(b) and (c). PDIL has reported that during the initial period of setting up of its Baroda Office, 5 persons were appointed on muster-roll basis in Group 'C' and 'D'. Subsequently, their services were regularised after they had worked for a period of 2 years. Further, during 1981-82, 8 persons were appointed on contract basis for a specific project job which was temporary in

nature and candidates of requisite qualifications and experience were not forthcoming through employment exchange. The services of these 6 persons were terminated with effect from 1st September, 1986.

Lapses in NDMC Work

6603. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 24 January, 1988 under the caption "Serious Lapses in New Delhi Municipal Committee work";

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The various lapses NDMC work pointed out by the Chief Technical Examiner's Organisation of the Central Vigilance Commission and as indicated in the news item appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 24th Jan., 1988 are under investigation of the Vigilance Wing of the NDMC to ascertain whether any vigilance angle is involved.

[English]

Functioning of Board of Arbitration

6604. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Arbitration under the Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) is not functioning for the last several months;

(b) whether employees' organisations have protested against the non-functioning of the Board; and

(c) if so, since when the Board of Arbitration has stopped functioning, the reasons of non-functioning and the action being taken to activate the Board immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). The term of Justice M.L. Jain, the last Chairman of the Board expired on 21.7.87. The Board has not fixed any hearings since then.

Secretary, staff side of the Departmental Council of the Department of Personnel raised this issue in a Departmental Council meeting held in October, 1987 and the staff side of the National Council have raised this issue in the meetings held on 15.1.88 and 28.3.88.

The question of appointing a new Chairman is under consideration of Government. The Board will start hearing cases as soon as a Chairman is appointed.

[Translation]

Metropolitan Transport Project

6605. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Railways has suggested to the State Governments for keeping uniform bus and rail fares to implement the Metropolitan Transport Projects;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry had asked the State Governments to set up a City Transport Development Authority in this connection;

(c) if so, the names of the States from which Central Government have received suggestions for the implementation of Metropolitan Transport Project; and

(d) The action taken by Government in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Ministry of Railways have not made any suggestion to the state Governments in regard to Bus and Rail fares to implement the Metropolitan Transport Project.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[English]

Review of Sugar Policy

6606. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-

NAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems of sugarcane growers in the country;

(b) whether the present sugar policy needs change in order to help the sugarcane growers;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in that direction;

(d) whether there is any proposal to rationalise sugar policy in order to reduce its import; and

(e) If so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). In the formulation of the sugar policy, the interests of all the sections involved, *v/z.* the sugarcane growers, consumers of sugar and sugar industry, are given due regard. In fact, the aim of the policy is to harmonize these interests. The statutory minimum price of sugarcane, which was Rs. 17.00 per quintal, linked to a recovery of 8.5%, for 1986-87 season was raised to Rs. 18.50 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5%, with proportionate premium for higher recoveries for the 1987-88 season. For 1988-89 season, a still higher price of Rs. 19.00 per quintal, linked to a recovery of 8.5% has been announced. The Central Government fixes only the statutory minimum price below which no sugar factory can pay. The growers cannot therefore be exploited when production of sugarcane is excessive. In actual practice the growers generally get much higher prices. The advance announcement of price is aimed at assuring the growers a basic minimum price for their produce. The ingredients in the policy aimed at improving the economic viability of the industry also benefit the growers by way of higher sugarcane price and expeditious payment.

(d) and (e). The sugar policy is constantly under review and the best possible alternatives under the prevalent circumstances are adopted. In fact, India has been an exporter of the commodity except for two-three seasons when the production of sugar was affected primarily due to agro-climatic

factors creating a gap in the supply and demand position. Government is taking measures to create more production capacity by way of new licences and expansion. The initial capacity of new units has been kept high for achieving higher production at greater economy. State Governments are making efforts to improve sugarcane yield. The Central Government is giving loans out of the Sugar Development Fund for sugarcane development in the factory areas, as also for undertaking modernization/rehabilitation programmes of factories. The policy measures already being taken by the Government are aimed at achieving self sufficiency in sugar.

[Translation]

Problem of Drinking Water in Rural Areas of Rajasthan

6607. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to solve the drinking water problem in the rural areas of Rajasthan by exploring the under-ground water in desert areas with the help of the Soviet Union; and

(b) if so, the extent of assistance received by Government to solve the drinking water problem in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Plan for Desalination of Sea Water in Tamil Nadu

6608. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up some plants for desalination of sea water in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the number of plants proposed to be set up and the location thereof; and

(c) the cost of the plants and approximate time by which potable water would be

made available to the people living in village of Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) As reported by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, there is no proposal to instal plants for desalination of sea water in rural areas.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise. However, all the villages in the State are likely to be provided with safe drinking water by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan.

Target for Fertilizer Production

6609. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for fertilizers production during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the achievement made in fertilizers production upto 1987-88; and

(c) the total quantum of fertilizers expected to be produced in the remaining period of the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) The target for production of fertilizers at the end of the Seventh Plan is given as under :

Nitrogen = 65.6 lakh tonnes

P_2O_5 = 21.9 lakh tonnes

(b) Year-wise production during the VII Plan period upto 1987-88 is as under :

(Lakh tonnes)

	Nitrogen	P_2O_5
1985-86	43.28	14.27
1986-87	54.10	16.60
1987-88	54.66	16.65
(Estimated)		

(c) The estimated production of fertilizers in terms of nutrients during the remaining period of the VII Plan is given is under :

	Nitrogen	P_2O_5
1988-89	64.00	22.00
1989-90	65.60	22.00

Perspective Plan for Steel Production

6610. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI ;
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK ;

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has released a blue print for steel production by 2000 AD;

(b) whether any perspective plan has been drawn up therefor;

(c) if so, the estimated cost thereof; and

(d) the extent of increase in the output of steel projected in that plan by 2000 AD ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

[Translation]

Advisory Committee

6611. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Advisory Committees in various departments, under his Ministry;

(b) the basis and mode of appointment to these Committees;

(c) the number of vacancies in each of these Committees; and

(d) the time by which persons would be appointed against these vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Unemployment in Uttar Pradesh

6612. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special scheme has been prepared to solve the problem of unemployment among the educated youths in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Union Government have issued any directives to Uttar Pradesh Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). The policies and programmes for employment generation have been given in Chapter 3 of Vol. I and Chapter 5 of Vol. II of the Seventh Five Year Plan Document. Paras 5.19 and 5.20 of volume-II of the Plan Document provide information on various thrust areas for the educated manpower. Of the various employment generation programmes, the scheme for providing Self-employment to Educated Unemployed Youth is specifically for the educated youth, which is also being implemented in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Damage due to Avalanches

6613. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI SRI HARI RAO :
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been heavy loss of life, property and crops during the months of February-March, 1988 in parts of North India due to avalanches;

(b) the estimated loss of life and crops as a result thereof; and

(c) whether any relief has been provided by Government to the affected States, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) None of the North Indian States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir has reported damage due to avalanches.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Foreign Fishing Boats

6614. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT :
SHRI SRI HARI RAO :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of foreign fishing boats have been operating in Exclusive Economic Zone of India resulting in decline in fish catch which is causing concern to the fisherman in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how far it has affected the fishing trade of the country and the estimated loss suffered annually; and

(d) whether any action has been taken to safeguard the interest of the fishing industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (d). Permits for 43 foreign vessels are presently valid for operation in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone under the scheme of Charter of foreign fishing vessels by Indian industry.

The quantity of fish caught and exported as declared by the chartered foreign fishing vessels for the years 1986 and 1987 is 9390.88 tons and 6988.78 tons respectively as against the estimated annual fishery potential of 4.5 million tons from Indian Exclusive Economic Zone.

The chartered foreign fishing vessels are not allowed to operate in areas within 12 nautical miles of the Eastern coast and 24 nautical miles of the Western coast as a rule.

Profits of ITDC Units

6615. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the net profit earned by the ITDC on transport services and hotels run by it during the year 1985-86 to 1987-88;

(b) the reasons for low rate of profitability in the ITDC; and

(c) the percentage increase in number of executive and non-executives and their wage and fringe benefits bill vis-a-vis increase in turnover during each of the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The net profit earned/loss incurred by ITDC on transport services and hotels run by it during the year 1985-86 to 1987-88 are given below :

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Transport (Ashok Travels & Tours) Services	Hotels Accommodation & Catering
1985-86	2.54	267.91
1986-87 (—)	47.64	418.06
1987-88 (—) (Prov.)	22.80	479.50

(b) The percentage return on capital employed in ITDC during the last 3 years is given below which may be considered reasonable :

Return on capital employed	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (Prov.)
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Before Tax (%)	6.8	7.8	9.1
After Tax (%)	6.8	6.8	6.7

(c) The requisite information is given below :

Year	%age increase in the number of		%age increase in	
	Executives	Non Executives	Turnover	Wage & benefits

1985-86	+ 1%	(—) 1.8%	34.1%	11.5%
1986-87	+ 5.4%	(—) 1.8%	15.4%	18.6%
1987-88 (Prov.)	+ 3.6%	(—) 0.6%	10.4%	11.8%

Use of Chemical Pesticides

6616. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the use of chemical pesticides and the discarding of industrial chemical waste release millions of hazardous substances posing threats to health;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to promote alternatives to pesticides in agriculture; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) All the pesticides are required to be compulsorily registered under the provisions of the Insecticides Act, 1968. While registering such chemicals, the results of the studies on various parameters of efficacy and safety are adjudged to guard against their possible hazards to environment. Thereafter, recommendations about

their use are released and these become an integral part of the labels of pesticide containers and their leaflets. As such, proper application of pesticides does not pose any threat to human health. Nevertheless, the chemical pesticides, being toxic by their very nature, do undergo the process of degradation into non-toxic substances.

It is a known fact that bad handling of industrial wastes may pose problems to human health. However, water pollution control requirement do envisage chemical treatment of industrial effluent to reduce the threat to health.

(b) and (c). To minimise reliance on pesticides use, a number of steps have been taken by the Government which include :

- (i) Regular surveillance and monitoring of pests/disease build-up for need-based application of safer pesticides;
- (ii) Popularising Integrated Management (IPM) which encompasses various components of pest control technology, viz., cultural, mechanical, biological and use of pest/

disease resistant/tolerant crop varieties; and

- (iii) Imparting training to field functionaries/farmers and educating farmers through Audio-Visual Aids, Akashwani, Doordarshan, pamphlets, news media, etc., on safe and need-based use of pesticides leading to adoption of Integrated Pest Management approach.

Despatch of Imported Sugar

6617. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the actual despatch of imported sugar, separately for levy and free sale distribution, during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, month-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): A Statement showing month-wise deliveries of Imported sugar separately for levy and free sale distribution during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (upto February, 1988) is given below.

Statement

Month-wise deliveries of imported Sugar during the Sugar Years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (upto February, 1988).

provisiolal

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Month	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	Levy	Free sale	Levy	Free sale	Levy	Free sale
October	96	164	18	96	6	95
November	99	153	9	74	1	68
December	93	104	16	47	1	32
January	90	80	6	37	1	30
February	97	67	5	37	1	25
March	62	95	5	41		
April	48	68	2	32		
May	31	77	5	50		
June	21	80	4	59		
July	20	56	6	59		
August	19	66	8	81		
September	14	66	12	98		
Total	690	1076	96	711		

Jaalshakti Scheme

6618. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "Jaalshakti boon to Indian farming" appearing in the Indian Express dated 8 December, 1987, highlighting that the use of Jaalshakti, an organic polymer would be a boon to Indian agriculture;

(b) if so, to what extent the use of this compound would be able to solve the problems of farmers, who are dependant on monsoon rains only; and

(c) the action contemplated to popularise the use of this compound amongst farmers' community ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Experiments on testing the effectiveness of Jaalshakti have been taken up only very recently by the I.C.A.R. No conclusive results are yet available on the efficiency and scope of use of this material in moisture conservation.

Schemes to Promote Tourism

6619. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased of state :

(a) whether any long term master plan has been formulated for the development of tourism in various States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the period covered by the Master Plan and the specific schemes, State-wise, included in the Plan for implementation during the plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

News-Item Captioned "17 Indians Cheated with Job Offers"

6620. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 17 March, 1988 under the caption "17 Indians cheated with job offers";

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated the matter; and

(c) if so, the details of the outcome of the investigation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Enquiries made from the Indian High Commissioner's Office in Kuala Lumpur elicited the information that the news item in question was based on a report by the PTI correspondent in Kuala Lumpur which in turn was based on a news item in a local daily. Neither the Malaysian emigration authorities nor the individuals concerned had reported the matter to the Indian High Commissioner's office in Kuala Lumpur. All the individuals were in possession of valid travel documents and visas, and have since left Malaysia for Thailand.

News-Item "Plea to Probe Labourers' Death"

6621. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Times of India" dated 10 December, 1987 under the caption "Plan to probe Labourers' death";

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted an inquiry into the alleged starvation death of a female labourer in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the name of the agency by whom this inquiry has been conducted and the details of the outcome of the inquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Information is awaited from the State Government.

Procurement of Paddy in Punjab

6622. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for procurement of paddy from Punjab for the Central pool during the current year;

(b) the quantity of paddy procured till January, 1988; and

(c) the reasons for not achieving the target fixed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). No target for the procurement of paddy is fixed as paddy is procured under price support.

A quantity of 6.81 lakh tonnes of paddy was purchased in Punjab by the public agencies till January, 1988.

Bharat Refractories at Pithoragarh

6623. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent so far on investigation and mining etc. of Magnesite at Devalthal in district Pithoragarh in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether mines tunnel etc. have also been constructed after having acquired the agricultural land in this area;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in starting the construction work on Bharat Refractories building for which foundation stone had been laid at this place; and

(d) the steps being taken to avoid any further delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Bharat Refractories Limited has spent a total sum of Rs. 1.64 crores on Pithoragarh Magnesite Project at Devalthal upto 31.3.1988.

(b) No, Sir. No tunnel has been constructed so far.

(c) and (d). A reassessment of the cost of the project and a review of the demand and availability of dead burnt magnesite has indicated that the project is no longer viable.

[English]

Industry Status to Tourism by States

6624. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given on 25 April, 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 7813 regarding report of working group on benefits and incentives to tourism industry and state :

(a) the response of the States so far for declaring tourism as an industry; and

(b) the progress made in the setting up of restaurants and shops at selected places where foreign goods are made available for sale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) As a result of persuasion from the Ministry of Tourism the States of Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Haryana, Arunachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Manipur, Bihar, Tripura, Assam and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar have declared Tourism as Industry, while the States of West Bengal, Orissa and Rajasthan have declared hotels as industry.

(b) ITDC is operating ten duty free shops at Arrival and Departure lounges of International Airports at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Trivandrum. In addition, a tax free shop in Samrat Hotel, New Delhi is also being operated to cater to the needs of diplomatic community and hotels against import licences,

[Translation]**Criteria for Recovery of Farmers Loans**

6625. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed different criteria for different States in regard to recovery of loans from the farmers adversely affected by droughts and floods; and

(b) if so, the reasons and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). The criteria for recovery of cooperative loans from farmers affected by drought/flood are the same for all the affected States in the country.

[English]**Credit Demand of Orissa for Kharif and Rabi Crops**

6626. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the credit demand of Orissa Government to fulfil its requirement for Kharif and Rabi crops and the amount sanctioned by Union Government for the year 1988-89; and

(b) whether Government propose to sanction adequate short term credit to move inputs to the interior for implementation of the special programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). The short-term loan is sanctioned to the State Governments, separately for Kharif and Rabi seasons, to help in the purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs viz. Fertilisers, Seeds and Pesticides. The State Government of Orissa has intimated the requirement of Rs. 17.75 crores for Kharif 1988 season and Rs. 12.27 crores for Rabi 1988-89 season. The

short-term loan for Kharif, 1988 season will be released to States after the budget is Voted by the Parliament. Due to limited budgetary provision it is not possible to meet the requirement in full of most of the States.

Steps to Assist Fishermen of Orissa

6627. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to assist the fishermen of Orissa who are facing economic problems due to depleted shrimp catches in the last three years; and

(b) whether Government propose to send a study team to Orissa to study ways and means of encouraging the existing fishing fleet ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Shrimp production in the State of Orissa has been increasing in the last three years as indicated below :—

Year	Shrimp production in tonnes
1984-85	4586
1985-86	4994
1985-87	5950

(b) No, Sir.

Sale of underweight Pure Ghee

6628. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
CH. RAM PARKASH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any check on the quality and quantity being supplied by the big business houses selling packed pure ghee which is underweight; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) and

(b). Some of the organised dairies in the States are preparing Ghee and are packing under Agmark, which is voluntary at present. The Ghee packed under Agmark is pre-tested for its quality and certified for it. Occasionally, their weight is also checked at random. In accordance with the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules 1977, the manufacturers are required to indicate the net weight of the commodity on the packing. The enforcement of these Rules is done by the authorities of Weights and Measures Department of State Governments.

[Translation]

Alleged Irregularities in Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi

6629. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made into frequent reports about alleged malpractices and irregularities resorted to by the office bearers of the Cooperative House Building and Group Housing Societies in Delhi to perpetuate their own vested interests to the detriment of members;

(b) if so, the out come thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to examine the overall income and expenditure of all the Cooperative House Building and Group Housing Societies in Delhi by imposing a ban on the termination of old members and enrolling new members; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Enquiry into Land Grab in Najafgarh Area of Delhi

6630. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a case of grabbing land worth crores of rupees in the name of

residential plots to the landless persons in Najafgarh area of Delhi has come to light;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been held in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the number of officers and employees punished in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Sabha.

[English]

Customs Duty on Imported Sugar

6631. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether increase in the customs duty has raised the selling price of imported sugar in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is proposed to reduce the customs duty in the interest of the consumers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) to (c). The increase of 5% in customs duty applicable to imported sugar raising it to 80% *ad valorem* has not led to any increase in the issue price of imported sugar being allotted to State Government for distribution through controlled channels. The State Governments are continuing to sell the same through the controlled channels at a price not exceeding Rs. 6 per kilogram, as before.

Price of Icecream

6632. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) which of the essential ingredients of icecream have shown a rise in prices during the drought months;

(b) the extent of rise in prices of icecream as compared to 1987 price and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to undertake a study by his Ministry in this regard;

(d) whether Government are aware that the icecream labels do not carry the rates, date of manufacturer, name of the quality, manufacture's name and address etc., as is required under the relevant rules; and

(e) if so, the details of steps taken to enforce the provisions of law ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) The current prices of various ingredients of icecream such as milk skimmed milk powder, butter and cream are generally higher than that of last year.

(b) The official Wholesale Price Index does not cover icecream as a separate item. From the available information from a leading manufacturer of icecream in Delhi it appears the prices of different varieties of icecream have gone up during the past one year; the extent of increase generally ranges between 9 and 20 percent.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Under the standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 every package intended for inter-State trade or Commerce have to bear thereon the mandatory declarations, name and address of the manufacturer/packer, generic or common name of commodity packed, month and year of manufacture/packing and sale price. However, certain commodities including icecream are exempted from the obligation of marking the month and year the sale price.

(e) To the extent the standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 are applicable to icecream, the enforcement is undertaken by the State Governments and UT Administrations.

Expansion of Bottling Capacity of DMS

6633. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal to expand the milk bottling capacity of the Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Minimum Wages for Workers in Construction Industry

6634. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of minimum wages fixed for the workers engaged in construction industry by the Centre as well as by different States; and

(b) whether Government have taken up any cases for launching prosecution for non-payment of minimum wages to workers in the construction industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The minimum rates of wages in construction employment for which the Central Government is the appropriate Govt. varies between Rs. 9.50 to Rs. 14.25 (according to the area) per day. The information in respect of prosecutions, and the rates of minimum wages in various States in being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of PIG Iron to Companies/Units by Bokaro Steel Plant

6635. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies/units with whom Bokaro Steel Plant have entered into an agreement to supply pig iron;

(b) whether the plant is finding it difficult to keep up the supply regularly; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to keep up the supply as per agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Pig iron is supplied to the customers in accordance with the distribution guidelines formulated by Joint Plant Committee from time to time. No separate agreement has been entered into with any of the customers by the steel plants.

(b) and (c). In view of above, do not arise.

Export of Steel to Japan

6636. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have committed to export a certain amount of steel to Japan from the new modern I.I.S.C.O. unit when completed; and

(b) if so, the details of the said commitment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Modernisation of IISCO

6637. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has received detailed project report in connection with modernisation of I.I.S.C.O.; and

(b) if so, by what time the project would be sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. In January, 1988, SAIL have been sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 30 crores for preparation of a Detailed Project Report and other preliminary works. The Government sanction to the Project will be possible only after the Detailed Project Report has been received and examined by the Government.

West Bengal Proposals for Tourist Centres

6638. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals received by Union Government from State Government of West Bengal for development of tourist centres;

(b) the details of proposals cleared and the amount sanctioned for their implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). During the first three years of the 7th Plan so far, the Ministry of Tourism received 12 proposals from Government of West Bengal. The details of proposals cleared and the amount sanctioned for their implementation are given as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Year of sanction	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Tourist Lodge at Digha	1985-86	40.17
2.	SEL at Rabindra Bharti University, Calcutta	1985-86	15.50
3.	Yatri Niwas at Darjeeling	1986-87	47.39

1	2	3	4
4.	Yatrika at Mayapur	1987-88	11.56
5.	Survey at Teesta and Rangeet Rivers	1987-88	0.32
6.	Yatrika at Gangasagar	1987-88	17.57
7.	Cottage Block at Gadiara	1987-88	16.93
8.	Tourist Lodge-cum-Restaurant at Kankrajhore and Jhilmili, Day Centres at Siarbonda and Andarjhore	1987-88	44.68
9.	Expansion of Tourist Accommodation at Shantiniketan	1978-88	38.75
10.	Wayside facilities at Durgapur	1987-88	26.38

Unauthorised Construction at Amrita Sher Gill Marg

6639. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7th March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 1781 regarding unauthorised constructions at Amrita Sher Gill Marg and state :

(a) whether Government propose to demolish the unauthorised constructions at Amrita Sher Gill Marg which are more than 150 square feet in area; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). As stated in the earlier reply, unauthorised construction has been detected in a number of properties on Amrita Sher Gill Marg. Such unauthorised structures are to be demolished by the local body—New Delhi Municipal Committee. The facts regarding the action taken by the N.D.M.C. are being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Purchase of Drugs by ESI Corporation Hospitals

6640. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the names of drug companies which supply drugs to ESI Corporation Hospitals;

(b) whether any of the supplies of drugs have been detected as spurious during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The administration of medical care under the ESI Scheme is the statutory responsibility of the respective State Governments, except in Delhi where the Corporation is administering medical care directly. The purchases of drugs for the ESI Scheme are made by the State Governments. However, for the convenience of State Governments, the ESI Corporation has entered into centralised ESI Rate Contracts with manufacturers of drugs who are approved by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals/National Small Industries Corporation. A list of medical firms on contract with the ESI Corporation is given in the statement below.

(b) No firm on rate contract with the ESI Corporation has been found to be supplying spurious drugs.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

List of Medical Firms on Contract with ESI Corporation as Referred to in Reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6640 Dated 11-4-1988

1. M/s. Axis Chemicals and Pharms. Ltd.,
20/6, Mile Stone, Mathura Road,
Faridabad-121006.
2. M/s. Aries Pharms.
103A, Raj Ratna
Western Express Highway,
Jogeshwari (East)
Bombay-400060.
3. M/s. Albert David Ltd.
15, Chittranjan Avenues,
Calcutta-72.
4. M/s. Abbot Laboratories India
Pvt. Ltd.,
Jahangir Building, 133, Mahatma
Gandhi Road,
Bombay-23.
5. M/s. I.E.L. Ltd.
Ennore Express Highway,
Ennore, Madras-57.
6. M/s. Alma Laboratories
Fort House (Behind Handloom
House)
Dr. D.N. Road, Bombay-1.
7. M/s. Allied Pharmaceutical Labs,
Industrial Area, Pratap Nagar,
Vododara-390004.
8. M/s. Alpine Industries
A-67, Naraina Industrial Area,
Phase I, New Delhi-28.
9. M/s. Aurochem Labs,
B-205, Vishnu Apartments,
L.T. Road, Bahhasi,
Barivli (W), Bombay-92.
10. M/s. Acis Laboratories,
118/177, Kaushal Puri,
Kanpur, 280012.
11. M/s. Arvind Mills,
83, Kohinoor Road,
Dadar, Bombay-14.
12. M/s. Astra IDL,
P.O. Box 397, Mallaswaram,
Bangalore.
13. M/s. Bengal Chemical and
Pharms. Works,
6, Ganesh Chandra Avenue,
Calcutta-13.
14. M/s. Befam Pharms. Pvt. Ltd.
103/4, B.L. Shah Road,
Calcutta-53.
15. M/s. Boehringer Knoll Ltd.
United India Building,
P.M. Road, Fort
Bombay.
16. M/s. Boots Co. (P) Ltd.
17, R. Kamani Marg,
P.O. Box 680
Bombay-30.
17. M/s. Burroughs Wellcome and Co.
16, Bank Street,
Bombay-23.
18. M/s. Bengal Immunity Co. Ltd.,
304, Satya Mansion, A-1 & 2,
Community Centre,
Ranjit Nagar,
New Delhi.
19. M/s. Biological 'E' Ltd.,
18/1, 3, Azamabad, Hyderabad-20
20. M/s. Bhavani Pharms. Pvt. Ltd.
3/207, Vishnupuri,
Kanpur-2.
21. M/s. Biochem Pharmaceuticals
Industries
Aidun Building, 1st Bhoobi Talao,
P.B. No. 2217,
Bombay-2
22. M/s. Bio-Ethicals Pharma Pvt. Ltd.
326, Ashish Industrial Estate,
Gokhala Road,
Dadar, Bombay-15
23. M/s. Bejs' Laboratories,
20, Nidh Nikunj,
Sarvodaya Nagar,
Kanpur-5
24. M/s. Cadila Laboratories (P) Ltd.
Ghodasar Maninagar,
Ahmedabad-8.
25. M/s. CIPLA Ltd.
289, Bellasis Road,
Bombay-8.

26. M/s. Cynamid India Ltd,
Bhandari House,
B, 1/E-19, Mohan Co-operative
Indl. Estate,
Badarpur, New Delhi-44.
27. M/s. Hindustan Ciba-Geigy Ltd.,
14-J Tata Road, P.O. Box
No. 11011,
Bombay-20.
28. M/s. Carter Wallace
Regent Chambers, 4th Floor,
208, Nirman Point,
Bombay-21.
29. M/s. Cadila Chemicals Labs,
Maninagar, Ahmedabad.
30. M/s. Concept Pharmls, Pvt. Ltd.
B-2, Community Centre,
Janakpuri, New Delhi-8.
31. M/s. Curemed (I) Pharmls.,
16-A, Najafgarh Road,
New Delhi-15.
32. M/s. CFL Pharmls. Pvt Ltd.
Regent Chambers,
4th Floor,
208, Nariman Point
Bombay-23
33. M/s. C.I. Laboratories,
24-B, B.L. Shah Road,
Calcutta-53.
34. M/s. Centeur Labs. Pvt. Ltd.
Kumar Engineering Works
Compound
Kaline Sentacruz (East)
Bombay-19
35. M/s. Dupher Interfran Ltd.
F-5, Shiv Sagar Estate,
Dr. A.B. Road,
Bombay-18.
36. M/s. Deeppharma Ltd.
A-13, Kasilash Colony,
New Delhi-48.
37. M/s. Disinfacto Chemical
Industries,
Neelanchal Place, Bara Birwa
Lucknow-226005.
38. M/s. Dr. Sabharwals Mfg, Labs.
Pvt. Ltd.
117/H-2/160 Pandu Nagar,
Kanpur (INDIA).
39. M/s. East India Pvt. Ltd.
6, Little Russel Street,
Calcutta.
40. M/s Earnest and Co.
Earnest Estate,
Bombas Agra Road,
Rajendra Nagar,
Indore-12.
41. M/s. E. Merck (India) Ltd.
4/24-A, Bhandari House,
Asaf Ali Road,
New Delhi.
42. M/s. Ethnor Limited,
30-A, Forjett Street, Bombay-36
43. M/s. Eskayef Ltd.
Davanhalli Road, Off. Old
Madras Road,
Bangalore 49.
44. M/s. Eisen Pharmaceutical Co.
Pvt. Ltd.
34/7, Erandwana, Gulvani
Maharaj Road,
Pune-4
45. Everest Chemical Industries
15, G.I.D.C. Pharmaceutical Zone,
Vatva,
Ahmedabad.
46. M/s. Eastern Drugs and Santary
Products,
Soti Ganj, Meerut-1.
47. M/s. FOC Pvt. Ltd.
P.B. No. 1925,
Sir P.M. Road,
Laxmi Building,
Fort, Bombay.
48. M/s. Flora Pharma Pvt. Ltd.
289, Industrial Estate,
Udyog Nagar, Kanpur-22.
49. M/s. Franco Indian Pharmls.
Pvt. Ltd.
20, Dr. E. Moses Road,
Bombay.
50. M/s. Fulford (India) Ltd.,
Oxford House, Appollor Bundur,
Bombay-39.

51. M/s. Glaxo Laboratories
(I) Pvt. Ltd.
Mathura Road,
Okhla Industrial Estate,
New Delhi.
52. M/s. Geoffery Monners and
Co. Ltd.
Laxmi Insurance Building
Ajmeri Gate,
New Delhi-2.
53. M/s. German Remedies Ltd.
Shiv Sagar Estate, Block A,
Dr. A.B. Road, Worli
Bombay-18.
54. Geo Pharms. Ltd.
Krishna Kunj, 2, Main Avenue,
Santacruz (West) Bombay.
55. M/s. Gratus Pharms Pharma
71/5, Najafgarh Road
New Delhi-15.
56. M/s. Gyposona Industries,
Hardwar (U.P.)
57. M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.
Pimpri. Poona-18
58. M/s. Hoechst India Ltd.
Hoechst House
3/1 Asaf Ali Road,
New Delhi.
59. M/s. Himalaya Drugs and Co.
22, Mahakali Road,
Andheri, Bombay-93.
60. M/s. Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceuticals
Corpn. Ltd.
Acharya Donde Marg, Parel,
Bombay-12.
61. M/s. H-Jules and Co.
P.O. Box No. 347, 545,
Shanti Nagar, Nagpur-2.
62. M/s. Indian Drugs, Pharmaceuti-
cals Ltd.
Samrat Bhavan, Near Satyam
Cinema,
Ranjit Nagar,
New Delhi-9
63. M/s. International Chemical Corpn.
Joshiyura, P.O. Khalsa College,
G.T. Road,
Amritsar (Punjab).
64. M/s. IPCA Laboratories Ltd.
48, Kandivli Industrial Estate,
Bombay-67.
65. M/s. Indo Chem Laboratories
Pvt. Ltd.
226, Mahabir Puri Lalkurti,
Meerut.
66. M/s. Invinox Pharmaceuticals
4-6-463, Esamia Bazar
Hyderabad-27.
67. M/s. Industrial Solvents and
Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
101, Atlanta 209, Nariman Point
Bombay-21.
68. M/s. International Pharmaceuticals
7/3, GIDC Estate, Behind
Dena Bank,
Vatva-382445 (Ahmedabad).
69. M/s. J.L. Morison Son and Jones
(I) Ltd.,
O-rystal, 78, Dr. Annie
Besant Road,
Bombay-18.
70. M/s. Johnson and Johnson Ltd.
Hospital Divn.
30, Forjett Street,
Bombay-36.
71. M/s. J.B. Chemical and Pharms.
Ltd.
Seth Govindrao Smiriti,
83 B and C, Dr. A.B. Road,
Bombay-10.
72. M/s. Kishan Chand and Sons,
Surgical Market,
Bhagirath Palace,
Chandni Chowk,
Delhi-6.
73. M/s. Kanpha Labs,
Mani Bhawan, Banaswadi Road,
Maruthi Sevanagar,
Bangalore-560033.
74. M/s. Lupin Labs. Pvt. Ltd.
179. C.S.T. Road, Kalina
Santacruz, Bombay.
75. Lyka Labs,
77, Nehru Road,
Vile Parle
Bombay.

76. M/s. Magna Labs. (GUJ) Pvt. Ltd.
52-54, 5th floor, Crystal
Apartments,
Gulmoher Cross, Road No. 11
Juhu Scheme, Juhu P.O.
Bombay-49.
77. M/s. Merind Limited
New India Centre, 17. Cooperage,
Bombay-39.
78. M/s. Martin and Harris Pvt. Ltd.
22-A, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.
79. Medi Products Pvt. Ltd.
Buillington Hotel Building,
Vidhan Sabha Marg,
Lucknow-1
80. M/s. May and Baker (I) Pvt. Ltd.
Chaudhary Building,
'K' Block,
Connaught Circus,
New Delhi-1.
81. M/s. Mercury Pharmed. Industries,
Mercury House, 11,
Anand Society,
R.C. Dutt Road,
Baroda-5.
82. M/s. Micro Labs. Pvt. Ltd.
303, IIIrd floor, A Wing Queens
Corner Apartments,
Queens Road, Bangalore-3.
83. M/s. Neo Pharma Pvt. Ltd.
Kasturi Building. JJ. Tata Road,
Bombay-20.
84. M/s. Nicholas Laboratories,
Sion Trombay Road, Deenar,
Bombay-88.
85. M/s. Northern India Chemical
Works Ltd.
P.B. No. 33, Near Sardhana Road,
Railway Crossing, Meerut.
86. M/s. Nymph Laboratories
Prabhat House,
164, Senapati Bapat Marg,
Lower Parel,
Bombay-13.
87. M/s. Oboi Laboratories
1, Prabhat Nagar
Jogeshwari (West)
Bombay-102.
88. M/s. Optray (India) Ltd.
Optrax House
Zoinkot,
Shrinagar-12.
89. M/s. Ophtho Remedies Pvt. Ltd.
251, Katju Road,
Allahabad-3.
90. M/s. Parke Davis Pvt. Ltd.
Saki Naka,
Bombay-72
91. M/s. Pharma Inpex
10, Middleton Row,
Calcutta-700001.
92. M/s. Pure Pharma Pvt. Ltd.
41-44, Industrial Estate,
Indore-3.
93. M/s. Prem Pharmeds,
28/1, South Tukagunj,
Opp. Jal Auditorium
Indore-452001.
94. M/s. Penguin Research Labs.
Pvt. Ltd.
C-10, Vigyan Puri Mahanagar
Extension,
Lucknow-226006.
95. M/s. Podar Pharmeds. Pvt. Ltd.
E-35, Industrial Area, Hardwar.
96. M/s. Rickitt and Colman of
India Ltd.,
41, Chowringhee Road,
Calcutta-71
97. M/s. Rallis India Ltd.,
T.C.F. Division, Rallis House,
21, Revellin Street, Fort,
Bombay-1.
98. M/s. Rajasthan Drugs and
Pharmaceuticals Ltd,
Road No. 12, V.K.I. Area,
Jaipur-302013
99. M/s. R.K.G. Pharma Pvt. Ltd.
12th Mile Stone, Mathura Road,
Faridabad-3.
100. M/s. Raptakos Brett and Co. Ltd.,
47, Dr. A.B. Road, Worli,
Bombay-400025.

101. M/s. Roussel Pharmls. Industrial Ltd.,
D. Shiv Sagar Estate,
Dr. A.B. Road,
Worli, Bombay-400018.
102. M/s. Radicura Pharmls. Pvt. Ltd.,
B-117, Okhla Phase-I, Okhla
Industrial Area
New Delhi-110020
103. M/s. Standard Pharmaceuticals
24, Park Street, Calcutta-16.
104. M/s. Smith Stainstreet Pharmls. Ltd.,
18, Convent Road, Calcutta.
105. M/s. Stadchem of India
68, D.L.F. Industrial Area,
14th Mile Stone, Mathura Road,
Faridabad.
106. M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.,
6 E, Rani Jhansi Road,
Jhandewalan,
New Delhi.
107. M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd.
Jawala Mansion, 4/2, Asaf
Ali Road,
New Delhi.
108. M/s. S.G. Pharmaceuticals
Express Building, 14 Indian
Merchants Chambers
Marg, P.O. Box No. 11156,
Churchgate,
Bombay-400020.
109. M/s. Stadmed Pvt. Ltd,
84, Chowringhees Road,
Calcutta-20.
110. M/s. Sigma Laboratories
Plot No. 48, South Wadala,
Bombay-81.
111. M/s. Searle (I) Ltd.
202/203, Pragati Tower,
26, Rajendra Place,
New Delhi-110008.
112. M/s. Suneeta Laboratories Ltd,
899/20, Industrial Estate,
Pologround, Indore-86.
113. M/s. Surgichem
36, A.D. Udyognagar,
Rajkot-360002,
114. M/s. Stamac Products,
108 B/a08-B, Hazara Road,
Calcutta-486
115. M/s. Seamless Caps. Pvt. Ltd.,
81-83, Andheri Kurla Road,
Bombay-400059.
116. M/s. Shon Products
Sattar, Industrial Estate,
Dharwad-580002.
117. M/s. Sims Labs.
10/2, GIDC Estate,
Vatva, Ahmedabad.
118. M/s. Shri Gopal Engineering and
Chemical Works,
91, Government Industrial Estate
Kanpur-208012.
119. M/s. Sunil Syncham Ltd,
17/18, Old Industrial Area,
Alwar-301001 (Rajasthan)
120. M/s. Softesule Pvt. Ltd,
88-A, L.B. Shastri Marg,
Muland, Bombay-400080
121. M/s. Suraj Surgicals Industries,
162-163, Palika Bajari,
Ghantaghar, Meerut City-250002.
122. M/s. Tablets India Ltd.,
179, T.H. Road,
Madras-600081.
123. M/s. Triumph Products,
Triumph House, Near Patel Estate,
Western Express Highway,
Goregaon East, Bombay
124. M/s. Triochem Products Pvt. Ltd.,
Sambava Chambers, 4th Floor,
Sir P.M. Road, Bombay.
125. M/s. Tuton Pharmls.
85, GIDC Naroda,
Ahmedabad.
126. M/s. Torrent Labs. Pvt. Ltd.,
Sanskrit, High Court, Road,
Ahmedabad.
127. M/s. Unichem Labs. Ltd.,
Unichem Bhawan, S.V. Road,
Bombay-400060.
128. M/s. Union Drugs Co. Ltd.,
182, Rai Ambika, Charan Ray
Bahadur Road,
Calcutta-34

129. M/s. Universal Pharmacy,
545, Shantinagar, Nagpur-440008.
130. M/s. U.S. Vitamin and Pharms.
Corpn. of India Ltd.,
43, Dr. V.B. Gandhi Marg,
Bombay-23.
131. M/s. Unicure (India) Ltd.,
3397, Ground Floor, Baghichi
Acoherji, Bara Hindu Rao,
Delhi-110006
132. M/s. Pharma Pvt. Ltd.,
26, Chandra Lok,
Lucknow-226006.
133. M/s. Voltas Limited,
7/1, Asaf Ali Road,
New Delhi
134. M/s. Vikrant Chemico Industries
Pvt. Ltd.,
49, Government Industries Estate,
Kanpur-12.
135. M/s. Vikas Pharmaceuticals Labs.
Building No. 3/19-20, 26-28,
1st Floor, Ram Mandir Indl. Estate,
Ram Mandi Road,
Goregaon (East) Bombay-400063.
136. M/s. West Coast Pharms. Works
140, GIDC Naroda, Ahmedabad.
137. M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd.,
2/E, 25, Jhandewalan Extension,
New Delhi-55
138. M/s. Win-Medicare Ltd,
14th Floor, Hemkunt Tower,
98, Nehru Place,
New Delhi-1100019.

[Translation]**Government Accommodation under
Unauthorised Possession**

6641. SHRI RAM BHAGAT
PASWAN : Will the Minister of URBAN
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government houses/
quarters in Delhi under unauthorised posses-
sion of the people;

(b) the number of the persons who have
not paid rent/licence fee for the last three
years;

(c) the number of persons out of them,
who have been asked to pay rent at market
rate; and

(d) the number of persons against whom
action has been taken for vacation of the
accommodation and the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d).
Information is being collected and will be
laid on the Table of the sabha.

[English]**Replacement of Defective Doors/
Windows in Vasant Vihar Flats**

6642. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-
MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some request have been
received by Mahrauli-Badarpur Road Hous-
ing Project, New Delhi, a CPWD project,
from the area Welfare Associations of
Vasant Vihar CPWD Complex, New Delhi
regarding replacement of defective doors/
window shutters in Type I and Type II flats
of that area;

(b) if so, when and what was the expec-
ted date of completion of work;

(c) whether the work has not been
started so far; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and by
when Government propose to start and com-
plete this job ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d). The
request was received in November, 1987.
Due to the general economy orders, the
work could not be started in 1987-88.
Besides the tenders had to be re-invited.
The work is now likely to commence in
April 1988 and completed by the end of
June, 1988.

**Setting up of Harvest Technology
Institute**

6643. SHRI H.N. NANJU GOWDA :
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a 13-day regional workshop on Farm Storage (Facilities and Designs) organised by the Department of Food in collaboration with the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) has recommended the establishment of a multi-disciplinary Regional Post-Harvest Technology Institute;

(b) is so, the details of other recommendations made during the workshop; and

(c) the details of recommendations accepted by Government for implementations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A regional workshop on "On-Farm Storage (Facilities and Designs)" was organised at Indian Grain Storage Institute, Hapur from 29.2.88 to 12.3.88 by the Department of Food in collaboration with FAO/UNDP in which participants from 7 countries were trained. At the end of the workshop, 14 recommendations were made including establishment of a multi-disciplinary regional post harvest technology institute for the benefit of network members of the FAO Regional Network for Inter-Country Cooperation on Post Harvest Technology and Quality Control of Foodgrain comprising of Bangladesh, Burma, China India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.

The details of the recommendations are given in the Statement below.

(c) Not yet. The same are to be examined by the FAO in the first instance before being considered by the Government of India besides other 12 participating Governments of the network.

Statement

Recommendations of the Workshop

1. To minimise the post-harvest losses, training programmes at the apex and farmers level, including the farm women and rural artisans, should be regularly organised by each of the participating countries

after assessing their training needs. India has already developed various models of training programmes in this field for different levels and would be prepared to share its expertise with other countries of the network.

2. In view of the achievements and impact created through Save Grain Campaign in India and Nepal, International donor agencies should provide support for establishment and strengthening of Save Grain Campaign set-up in the member countries of the net-work.

3. Top priority should be given by the national Governments of the net-work countries to arrange supply of improved farm level storage structures at subsidised rates and allowing tax concessions on storage inputs.

4. FAO/UNDP should consider strengthening the National Institutes of net-work countries by providing necessary inputs.

5. Establishment of a multi-disciplinary Regional Post-harvest Technology Institute deserves high priority for the benefit of this region.

6. Crops like paddy and maize are harvested at high moisture content. International donor agencies may sponsor research projects on the development of driers suitable for farm level. Supply of driers to cooperatives for hiring out to farmers needs consideration.

7. A number of design of improved metallic and non-metallic storage structures for use at farm level has been developed in India. Several improvements have also been suggested in the traditional storage facilities. Other countries of the net-work may make use of this expertise.

8. Exchange of expertise available within the net-work countries in various fields, such as, pest management, drying of foodgrains, transfer of storage techniques to the masses, designing and development of storage facilities could be arranged by the Regional net-work.

9. The data on loss assessment studies already carried out in the net-work countries need be collected by national monitor-

ing agencies and the same may be compiled by Regional Coordinator, so as to serve for future planning in this field.

10. Quality of the grain to be stored is one of the important parameters in preserving the foodgrains. Suitable quality control measures at all the post-harvest stages are essential. More work in this field is required. Regional Coordinator may compile the grain specifications and management practices in vogue, in the net-work countries.

11. Regional Coordinator should sponsor some projects on the screening of candidate pesticides to overcome the resistance problem and mycotoxin contamination monitoring programme within the member-countries.

12. In view of higher cereal intake in the net-work countries, there is an urgent need to establish national tolerance limits of pesticide residues. This information may be collected by Regional Coordinator for further dissemination.

13. A travelling workshop should be organised by the Regional Net-work for training of the Policy Makers.

14. In India, the Deptt. of Food have started publication of a Grain Science Newsletter for bringing out recent advances. Similar Regional Newsletter in post-harvest technology need also be started for the benefit of the member-countries. India would be willing to take up this assignment if necessary funds are allocated by U.N.D.P./F.A.O.

Levy Rice Procurement Target in Karnataka

6644. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortfall in procurement of levy rice against the target fixed during the current year;

(b) if so, the extent to which it will be less; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to help the State Government in meeting the shortfall ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). No target has been fixed for the procurement of rice in Karnataka by the Central Government. Rice is procured by way of statutory levy on millers and dealers. A quantity of 60,000 tonnes of rice has been procured upto the 30th March, 1988, in Karnataka as against 80,000 tonnes procured during the corresponding period last year.

(c). Allotment of rice to the States/ Union Territories including Karnataka is made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, the relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors.

Subsidy on Foodgrains

6645. CH. RAM PARKASH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on foodgrains subsidy during 1987-88; and

(b) the ratio of subsidy between wheat and rice ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA) : (a) An amount of Rs.2000 crores has been released as food subsidy to Food Corporation of India during 1987-88.

(b) The estimate of ratio of subsidy between wheat and rice for 1987-88 is as under :—

Commodity	Qty. expected to be issued		Consumer Subsidy	
	Lakh/Tonnes	%	Rs./Crores	%
Wheat	116.00	56.3	951.87	57.5
Rice	90.00	43.7	702.02	42.5
	206.00	100.00	1653.89	100.00

IARI Study on Growth of Oilseeds

6646. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi has recently made a study regarding growth and production of oilseeds and requirement of edible oils in the country; and

(b) if so, the findings of the study in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Soyabean Cultivation in Madhya Pradesh

6647. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh has been declared a soyabean State; and

(b) if so, the districts selected for special production programmes for soyabean in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Madhya Pradesh has the largest coverage under soyabean crop. Two schemes, namely, National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) are in operation for maximisation of soyabean and other oilseed crops in the State. The districts selected for soyabean cultivation in Madhya Pradesh under both these schemes are : Betul, Bhopal, Dewas, Chindwara, Dhar, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Indore, Morena, Rajgarh, Raipur, Raisen, Surguja, Sagar, Seoni, Sehore, Shajapur, Ujjain and Vidisha.

Demand of Fertilizers

6648. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a considerable slackness in the demand of fertilisers in the country;

(b) if so, the offtake of fertilisers at the end of 1987 as compared to the offtake at the end of 1986 and the extent to which the demand of fertilisers is anticipated to fall in 1988;

(c) the factors responsible for the poor offtake of fertilizers during 1987; and

(d) whether in view of the fall in the demand of fertilisers, Government propose to cut down imports in 1988; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). The following table gives the offtake of fertilisers in the country during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 :

Year*	Offtake (Lakh tonnes N + P + K)
1985-86 (Estt.)	87.37
1986-87	87.38
1987-88 (Estt.)	90.72

*April to March.

The poor offtake of fertilisers during 1986-87 is mainly on account of unprecedented drought that prevailed during the year. The offtake of fertilisers during 1987-88 is anticipated to register a growth of 3.8% over 1986-87.

(d) It is not in public interest to disclose the details of imports of fertilisers to be made during 1988-89.

[Translation]

Selection of Districts in Rajasthan under the Technology Mission

6649. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER

JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the Technology Mission so far for solving drinking water problem in the country;

(b) the names of the districts in Rajasthan which have been selected by the Mission for the purpose;

(c) the names of the work undertaken by the Mission in these districts, the amount made available and the achievements of the Mission in this regard;

(d) whether it is a fact that technically the achievements made in this regard have been very tardy;

(e) if so, whether the Mission will be successful in solving the problem of drinking water in the desert area by expanding their field of activity through modern techniques; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Under the National Technology Mission on Drinking Water based on the reports received so far for the period ending February, 1988, 39370 villages have been covered as against the target of coverage of 50570 villages during 1987-88.

(b) In Rajasthan the districts of Barmer, Churu, and Nagaur have been selected as Mini-Mission Project areas.

(c) In Barmer District, the works of drilling and developing tubewells and open wells including source creation etc., commissioning of electrodialysis plant for desalination of water in villages with no alternative source of fresh water, construction of community tanks and research and development activities in the field of water supply are being undertaken.

Activities relating to scientific source finding source development and water quality monitoring have started in Churu and Nagaur Mini-Mission Projects.

A sum of Rs. 206 lakhs for Barmer and Rs. 10 lakh each for Churu and Nagaur has been made available.

In Barmer so far the work of drilling of 9 No. of tube wells and construction of

10 No. of open wells has been completed. The work of construction of 9 number of open wells is in progress.

It is proposed to install 13 electrodialysis plants for desalination of water in phases by the end of August, 1988 in this district. The expenditure reported up to February, 1988 amounts to Rs. 80.90 lakhs.

For Churu Mini-Mission Project area various activities at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.41 crores have been sanctioned recently. In case of Nagaur the project report is being sanctioned.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). Does not arise.

Exotic Breed of Calf

6650. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scientists of the National Institute of Immunology and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research claimed success in getting a complete exotic breed of calf from an Indian 'desi' cow acting as surrogate mother, as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 11 March, 1988; and

(b) if so, the details of the project undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the collaborative research project on Embryo Transfer Technology between Indian Agricultural Research Institute and National Institute of Immunology, a calf was born in February 1988 to a local desi surrogate dam through non-surgical transfer of 7 day old embryo from purebred Holstein Friesian cow.

Insurance Scheme for Coffee Plantation Workers

6651. SHRIMATI D.K. THARADEVI SIDDHARTHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of coffee plantation workers; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for a Group Insurance Scheme for them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The Statistical data relating to State-wise number of coffee plantation workers is not being maintained. However, the number of coffee plantation workers covered under the EPF Scheme as on 30.9.1987 was as given below :

Sl. No.	Name of Region	No. of workers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	215
2.	Karnataka	39,898
3.	Kerala	6,417
4.	Maharashtra	20
5.	North-East Region	227
6.	Tamil Nadu	9,420
Total		Rs. 56,197

(b) No, Sir, However, in the event of death of a member of the E.P.F. Scheme, his family is already entitled, subject to certain condition, to life assurance benefits ranging between Rs. 1000 to Rs. 10,000 under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme. There is also a provision for payment of life assurance benefit of Rs. 2000 under the Employees' Family Pension Scheme, provided that the person concerned was a member of the scheme at the time of his death.

Funds Supplied by NABARD to Maharashtra

6652. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the District Central Co-operatives in the State of Maharashtra are being supplied sufficient funds by the National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD);

(b) if so, the total requirement of funds projected by the Co-operatives during 1986-87 and 1987-88 in Maharashtra;

(c) how much of it could be met; and

(d) the shortfall, if any, with reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (d). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) sanctions short-term credit limits for seasonal agricultural operations to District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) through the State Cooperative Banks. According to available information, NABARD sanctioned short term credit limit to the extent of Rs. 49 crore during 1986-87 and Rs. 85.65 crore during 1987-88 (upto December, 1988) to Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank. No limit was, however, drawn during the years.

Utilisation of Drought Aid by Kerala

6653. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :
SHRI T. BASHEER :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any portion of Central aid for drought relief to Kerala for 1987-88 has been kept in reserve by Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Kerala Government have submitted any report on the quantum of financial aid spent by it on drought relief work during 1987-88 and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. According to the report submitted by Government of Kerala as on 15th January, 1988, the State Government have spent Rs. 22.59 crores against the ceiling of Rs. 29.05 crores approved for

drought relief for the post-monsoon drought of 1987.

Low Cost Farm Technologies for Tribals

6654. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether low cost farm technologies developed especially for tribal families have shown promising results :

(b) if so, the number of tribal families who have been enabled to raise a second crop State-wise;

(c) the areas where the ICAR Institutes have encouraged the tribal families to take up cultivation of food crops to augment their annual income; and

(d) the steps taken to encourage tribal families to adopt low cost farm technologies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Over 300 tribal families in each of the following States *viz.* (1) Andhra Pradesh, (2) Bihar, (3) Gujarat, (4) Himachal Pradesh, (5) Kerala, (6) Maharashtra, (7) Madhya Pradesh, (8) Orissa, (9) Rajasthan and (10) Tamil Nadu have been able to raise a second crop.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been operating operational Research Projects for Tribals in the above mentioned States. In addition to these, the ICAR, for the benefit of the tribals, has also established Central Agricultural Research Institute for the Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands at Port Blair; the ICAR Research Complex for the North Eastern Hills Region at Shillong; the Indian Lac Research Institute at Namkum (Ranchi, Bihar) and the Vivekananda Parvati Krishi Anusandhan Shala at Almora, U.P. Special attention is being paid to examine the relevance of the results of research for the tribals as well as economically and ecologically handicapped farmers and to

popularize those which are appropriate and productive in their conditions.

(d) The ICAR has established 26 Centres covering the above mentioned 10 states. At each centre, the programme is operated by a Senior Scientist assisted by Scientists relating to the different disciplines like Animal Sciences, Horticulture, Home Science, Homestead vocations etc. These Scientists meet the tribal farmers individually and in groups and motivate them by demonstrating the new agricultural technologies in their fields and persuade them to adopt the same.

Accidents in Mines in Andhra Pradesh

6655. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents that took place in coal mines and such other mines in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons killed, injured and the amount of compensation paid, year-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to minimise the accidents in mines and for their better exploitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The number of accidents that took place in coal mines and non-coal mines in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is given in the table below :

Year	No. of accidents			
	Coal Mines		Non-Coal Mines	
	Fatal	Serious	Fatal	Serious
1985	28	479	5	12
1986	34	618	3	10
1987*	25	313	5	5

*Provisional.

(b) Compensation is paid under the workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 which

is administered by the State Governments and Union Territories, Information in this regard is not maintained. The number of persons killed and injured is given in the table below :

Year	No. of persons			
	Coal Mines		Non-Coal Mines	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1985	38	490	5	12
1986	46	635	5	10
1987*	26	324	7	5

*Provisional.

(c) Provisions for safety, health and welfare of workers employed in mines are contained in the Mines Act, 1952 and rules and regulations framed thereunder. These provisions are required to be complied with by the mine managements. The Director General of Mines Safety, Dhanbad and his Officers inspect the mines periodically in order to enforce the statutory provisions and take appropriate action as provided in the Mines Act, 1952, against the persons held responsible for accidents and for violating the provisions of the Act. The Director General of Mines Safety also issues guidelines in the form of circulars to the management of the mines from time to time for improving safety measures.

Welfare Schemes for Farmers in Andhra Pradesh

6656. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any additions have been made in the welfare schemes during the last three years by Union Government for the welfare of agricultural labour in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be provided to the State Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI

JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Apart from the various existing labour laws applicable to agricultural labour and the package of anti-poverty programmes aimed at the poorest section of the community of which agricultural labourers form the bulk, a Group Insurance Scheme for landless agricultural labourers has been launched by the Ministry of Finance w.e.f. 15th August, 1987. The Scheme will be operated by Life Insurance Corporation of India in conjunction with the State/U.T. Governments and the entire premium cost will be borne by the Government of India during the initial period of three years. In the event of death of the landless agricultural labourer, his/her nominee will be eligible for the assured sum of Rs. 1,000 which will be paid by L.I.C. Those laws, programmes, Schemes, etc., are not confined to Andhra Pradesh only.

(c) It is not possible to precisely estimate the financial assistance involved in the above programmes, schemes etc.

Fishing Harbours in Andhra Pradesh

6657. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have taken a final decision on the proposal sent by Government of Andhra Pradesh for construction of fishing harbours in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of harbours proposed to be constructed and the expenditure estimated to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the annual catch of fish and earnings expected therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL
YADAV) : (a) No proposal for the
development of fishing harbours in Andhra
Pradesh is pending with the Government of
India. However, it is learnt that Government
of Andhra Pradesh have prepared a revised
report for a fishing harbour at Krishna-
patnam and are presently seeking the
comments of the Central Institute of

Coastal Engineering for Fishery on the proposal. Government of India is also facing constraint of funds under the Scheme for taking up new proposals.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Production of Sugarcane in Andhra Pradesh

6658. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of sugarcane in Andhra Pradesh this year and how does it compare with that of the last three years;

(b) the impact of damage caused to the sugarcane crop in Andhra Pradesh due to drought on the total production of sugarcane in Southern States and the country as a whole;

(c) whether Union Government have decided to give financial help to the State Government to make good the loss; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether Government propose to give any amount as assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Production figures of sugarcane in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years ending 1986-87 are as under :

(Lakhtonnes)

Year	Production
1984-85	97.9
1985-86	96.7
1986-87	88.3

Firm production estimates for the crop year 1987-88 are not yet due from the States. It is currently assessed that due un-favourable weather conditions in a few principal sugarcane producing States, the all India production of sugarcane during the crop year 1987-88 might be around 165 million tonnes as compared to 182.5 million tonnes recorded in 1986-87.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of HRDO and CRNO Steel

6659. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production in tons of the special variety of steel called HRDO and CRNO during the last three years;

(b) the year-wise demand and supply during the above period;

(c) the reasons for not being able to produce the required quantity of the above varieties; and

(d) the inventory position during the said period including the value of stocks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a). Production of HRD/CRD (Dynamo grade) and CRNO steel sheets during the last three years by SAIL and TISCO are as under :

(1000 tonnes)

	HRD/CRD		Total	CRNO SAIL
	SAIL	TISCO		
1985-86	13.0	48.2	61.2	6.6
1986-87	16.0	47.5	63.5	7.4
1987-88	18.1	49.9	68.0	18.0

(b) The details of demand as estimated by SAIL and the supplies from SAIL and TISCO during the last three years is as under :

(‘000 tonnes)

	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	Demand	Supplies	Demand	Supplies	Demand	Supplies
HRD/CRD	65	59.0	69	56.9	72.5	58.0
CRNO	22	9.8	25	6.8	29.0	15.8

(c) Production of CRNO at the SAIL plants in 1987-88 was as per plan. The shortfall in the production in earlier years was due to shortage of power. The shortfall in production of CRNO in the earlier years as also that of HRD/CRD sheets in the SAIL plants is because of restricted

power supply from the Orissa State Electricity Board during 1985-86. There was also shortfall of feed material.

(d) Stocks of HRD/CRD and CRNO sheets with SAIL and TISCO at the end of each financial year and their value are as under :

(Quantity : In tonnes)

(Value : Rs. in lakhs)

		1.4.1986	1.4.1987	1.3.1988 (Provisional)
HRD/CRD	Quantity	567	891	1397
	Value	57.38	106.21	200.96
CRNO	Quantity	360	992	2586
	Value	42.7	137.49	428.50
TISCO				
HRD	Quantity	2100	2700	2600
	Value	294	378	384

Supply of HRDO and CRNO Steel by SAIL

6660. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the various medium industries which received supplies from SAIL of a particular variety of steel called HRDO and CRNO during the last three years;

(b) the quantity supplied to them;

(c) what was the installed capacity of these units and their entitlement on the basis of previous three years off-take;

(d) what percentage of the total production by SAIL went to such older units and what percentage of the produce was supplied

to the new units which came into being in the last two years; and

(e) how many medium units have come into existence during the last two years and what quantities were supplied to them as against their demand and installed capacities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). 24 customers in the DGTD sector representing large and medium industry were supplied (i) Hot Rolled/Cold Rolled Dynamo Grade (HRD/CRD) and (ii) Cold Rolled Non-Oriented (CRNO) electrical steel sheets by SAIL during the last 3 years as indicated below :

(Quantity in tonnes)

Years

Supplies

HRD/CRD

CRNO

1985-86

10465

6852

1986-87

9384

4256

1987-88

7562

8245

(April-Feb. 1988)

It is not in the commercial interest of SAIL to divulge the customerwise sales data.

(c) The total installed capacity of these 24 units is 88,200 tonnes approximately. The entitlement for 1987-88 for these units works out to a total of about 47,000 nos. of electrical steel sheets.

(d) Supplies to old as well as new units are made according to the entitlement formula worked out as follows :

HRD— Best of the preceeding 3 years' off-take or 20% of the capacity for consumption of raw materials on a single shift basis whichever is higher.

CRNO—Best of last 3 years' imports or 20% of the capacity for consumption of raw materials on single shift basis whichever is higher.

(e) Only 2 medium units under DGTD were registered with SAIL during the last 2 years. The total capacity of these two units is 5,000 tonnes per annum and their total entitlement for HRD/CRNO works out to

1464 tonnes per annum. The supplies made to these two units by SAIL (upto February, 1988) are 43% against their entitlement as compared to 34% which is the average percentage of supplies against entitlement to the units registered with DGTD.

Standard Specification for Rice Growers

6661. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi has formulated standard specifications for rice growers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of standard specifications for rice growing are given in the statement below.

Statement

Standard Specifications for Rice Growing

1

2

(a) Fertilizer schedule for nursery (1000 sq. M.)

400 kg. of farm yard manure, 6 kg of single super-phosphate and 3 kg. of Muriate of Potash before sowing. Fifteen days after germination apply 2 kg. of Nitrogen.

1

2

(b) Transplanting

Plant 2-3 seedlings per hill with a spacing of 15×10 cms; plant uprooted seedlings within 48 hrs; plant the seedlings shallow (about 5 cms deep).

(c) Water Management

Saturate the field with water until the seedlings are established well. Increase the level of water 5 days after planting. The level should not exceed 10 cms. A day before fertilizer application, drain the field and reflood on the next day. Drain the field a week before harvesting when the grains are at hard dough stage.

(d) Control of weeds

Control weeds by spraying stam F. 34(2) litre/ha. in 3% urea solution. 3-4 weeks after transplanting (In cases where dicot weeds are also there stam F-34 and MCPA (Potassium salt) may be combined at 1 kg. each (acid equivalent). Hand weeding requires 200 man hours per hectare.

(e) Fertilizer use :**(i) Rates**

For short duration varieties such as Pusa 33, Pusa 2-21, 100 kg. N/ha and for medium and medium long duration varieties such as Ir 8, Jaya, Improved Sabarmati, Pusa 169, etc., 120 kg N/ha was found to be optimum. Phosphorus and potassium at the rate of 40 kg/ha P_2O_5 and K_2O each are applied to rice under Delhi conditions.

(ii) Time and method of application

The entire quantity of phosphorus and potassium should be broadcast before puddling for effective incorporation into the soil. Nitrogen should be applied in 2 or 3 splits. For short duration varieties, half of nitrogen is applied 7 to 10 days after transplanting and remaining half one month after transplanting. For medium and medium long duration varieties, nitrogen should be applied in 3 split doses; $1/3$, 7-10 days after transplanting, $1/3$, 3-4 weeks after transplanting and remaining $1/3$, 5-6 weeks after transplanting.

(f) Plant Protection Measures**(i) Inspect Stage
Nursery State**

Spray parathion or Dimecron or Sevin @ 0.5 kg. a.i./ha or apply carbofuran, Diazinon or Thimet granules. @ 1 kg a.i./ha.

**(ii) Early stage after
transplanting****Stem borer**

Cytrolane or Diazinon or Carbofuran or Sevidol or Ekalux or Thimet @ 1 kg. a.i./ha.

**Green leaf and
brown plant hopper**

Spray parathion or Sevin or Nuvaron @ 0.5 kg a.i./ha. Spray must be directed towards the base of the plant in case of brown plant hoppers.

1

2

Leaf folder

Parathion, Dimocron, Sevin or Ekalux @ 0.5 kg a.i./ha.

Gundhi bug

BHC 10% dust @ 25 kg/ha. once a week during flowering period of parathion 50% @ 300 ml/ha.

Hispa

Spray with parathion or Endrin or Ekalux or Phosval or Lebacid @ 0.5 kg a.i./ha or dust with BHC 10%.

Gall midge

Cytrolane or Thimet or Carbofuran or Diazinon or Sevidol or Ekalux @ 1 kg. a.i./ha.

Whorl Maggot

Apply Thimet or Cytrolane or Dursban @ 0.75 —1 kg. a.i./ha.

(iii) Diseases

Blast

(i) Topdress with nitrogen if it is needed.

(ii) Spray Hinosan @ 750 ml/ha OR.

(iii) Use E.L. 273 (or) Kusumin.

Bacterial leaf

(i) Reduce nitrogen application.

Blight

(ii) Drenching with Hinosan @ 750 ml/ha. (or) Copper Oxochloride @ 1.5 kg/ha.

Helminthosporium
(Brown spot)

Apply muriate of potash.

Tungro

Remove infected plants and apply additional nitrogen. Apply Carbofuron (or) Thimet (or) Sevi (or) Diazinon at 1.5 kg. a.i./ha.

Seed borne diseases

Treat the seeds with Agrosan (or) cerasan @ 2 gram/kg. of seed.

(g) Remedial measures against physiological disorders

Chlorosis of younger leaves at nursery stage.

Spray iron sulphate 0.5%

Zinc deficiency

Zinc sulphate must be applied as basal dose at the rate of 50 kg./ha. If symptoms of Zn deficiency persist, spray 5 gms of Zinc sulphate + 2.5 gms. of lime in one litre of water. One hectare needs 300-400 litres.

**Setting up of Co-ordination Committee
on Cashew Production and Export**

6663. SHRI VAKKOM PURU-SHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Co-ordination Committee to examine the various aspect of cashew production and export;

(b) if so, the composition of Committee;

(c) the issues to be considered by the Committee; and

(d) by what time it is expected to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Setting up of Floatels

6664. SHRI VAKKOM PURU-SHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up floatels at tourist centres alongwith the coastal areas;

(b) if so, the names of the places being considered/selected for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which these are expected to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to set up a floatel by a Non-Resident Indian on River Hooghly in Calcutta.

(c) The implementation of the project will depend on necessary clearances being given by the concerned authorities.

Prawn Hatcheries in Kerala

6665. SHRI VAKKOM PURU-SHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up prawn hatcheries in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government of Kerala is establishing one Prawn Hatchery at Mopla Bay at a total estimated cost of Rs. 28.32 lakhs to produce 8 million prawn seed with technical assistance from Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute and subsidy [from Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) under Ministry of Commerce.

FCI Godowns in Kerala

6666. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of godowns of the Food Corporation of India in Kerala;

(b) the total storage capacity in that State;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct new godowns in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the places where these godowns are proposed to be constructed and at what cost ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) and (b). As on 1.3.1988, the Food Corporation of India (FCI) had covered storage capacity of 5.20 lakh tonnes in Kerala at 33 centres.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Food Corporation of India and the Central Warehousing Corporation propose to construct godowns of a total capacity of 60,000 tonnes for storage of food-grains at the following centres in Kerala :

1. Thikkodi
2. Nileshwar
3. Mavelikara
4. Karunagapalli
5. Tirur
6. Tiruvalla
7. Shertalai

The cost of construction of this capacity is estimated at about Rs. four crores.

Boiled Rice to Kerala

6667. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government has requested for supply of boiled rice; and

(b) if so, how much boiled rice is being supplied to Kerala ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the period August, 1987 to January, 1988, a quantity of 4.13 lakh tonnes of boiled rice was issued to Kerala.

Supply of Rice, Wheat, Sugar and Kerosene to Kerala

6668. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the quantity of rice, kerosene, wheat and sugar supplied to Kerala during the last three years, item-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : A statement giving the required information is given below :

Statement

Allotment and Offtake of Rice, Kerosene, Wheat and Sugar in respect of Kerala during the Years 1985, 1986 and 1987

(*000 tonnes)

Year	Rice (PDS)		Kerosene		Wheat (PDS)		Sugar	
	Qty. Allotted	Qty. Lifted	Qty. Allotted	Qty. Supplied	Qty. Allotted	Qty. Lifted	Qty. Allotted	Qty. Lifted
1985	1460.00	1383.10	183.14	181.39	420.00	110.90	143.67	*
1986	1650.00	1590.90	200.77	196.84	420.00	111.60	138.29	*
1987	1660.00	1604.90	227.25	221.18	420.00	105.60	146.31	*

*The State Government is itself arranging the lifting of allotted levy sugar from the factories.

Removal of Unauthorised Constructions in Delhi

6669. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to prevent unauthorised construction and removing encroachment on public land in Delhi;

(b) the number of unauthorised constructions removed during 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(c) the number of persons against whom prosecutions have been launched for unauthorised construction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Sabha.

Beach Resorts in Karnataka

6671. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka had sent any proposal to create some more beach resorts in the coastal belt of Karnataka;

(b) if so, the amount of Central assistance sought by State Government in this regard; and

(c) the action taken by Union Government to create more beach resorts in the coastal belt in Karnataka to boost tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The State Government of Karnataka has sent only one proposal for construction of a Beach Resort at Karwar at an estimated cost of Rs. 21.00 lakhs to the Central Ministry of Tourism. This project has been approved in principle.

(c) Financial assistance is given for development of tourist infrastructure on beach resorts on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments, subject to merits of the proposals, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Villages Connected with Roads

6672. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7 March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 1916 regarding villages connected with roads and state ;

(a) the number of villages with population of over 1500 and the number of villages with population between 1000-1500 at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the number of villages to be covered during the plan period, State-wise; and

(c) the percentage of achievement in terms of number of villages actually covered by the end of 1986-87 and the number of villages likely to be covered during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT.	No. of villages yet to be covered at the beginning of the Seventh Plan.		No. of villages targetted to be covered during Seventh Plan.		% of villages actually covered by 31.3.87		No. of villages likely to be covered during 1987-88.	
		Over 1500 Popula- tion	1000-1500 Popula- tion	Over 1500 Popula- tion	1000-1500 Popula- tion	Over 1500 Popula- tion	1000-1500 Popula- tion	Over 1500 Popula- tion	1000-1500 Popula- tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh		3291	3024	3291	984	4.0	1.5	44	5
2. Arunachal Pradesh		18	31	18	16	0	0	0	0
3. Assam		310	25	310	—	33.9	—	65	6
4. Bihar		2421	3321	2421	269	30.0	92.20	450	55
5. Goa		1	2	1	—	100.0	—	0	0
6. Gujarat		195	492	195	—	78.5	—	42	100
7. Haryana		3	10	3	—	100.0	—	0	0
8. Himachal Pradesh		15	49	15	—	26.7	—	1	2
9. J and K		49	44	49	—	16.3	—	3	4
10. Karnataka		773	1658	773	159	11.9	40.3	50	30
11. Kerala		—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
12. Madhya Pradesh		660	2123	660	—	30.3	—	100	75
13. Maharashtra		1081	1993	1081	—	41.6	—	150	0
14. Manipur		34	158	34	35	38.2	154.3	8	44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15. Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
16. Mizoram	29	23	29	7	14.3	—	—	1	2
17. Nagaland	3	5	3	—	0	—	—	0	0
18. Orissa	3302	2436	3302	1128	2.2	6.0	—	40	40
19. Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
20. Rajasthan	1037	2286	1037	82	36.5	417.1	—	100	40
21. Sikkim	4	11	4	—	25.0	—	—	—	—
22. Tamil Nadu	1264	1657	1264	373	35.6	42.1	—	350	75
23. Tripura	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	0	10
24. Uttar Pradesh	3168	6503	3168	805	40.04	155.7	—	633	400
25. West Bengal	2298	2619	2298	—	3.2	—	—	146	90
26. D and N Haveli	—	5	—	—	0	—	—	0	2
27. A and N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
29. Pondicherry	6	4	6	—	100.0	—	—	0	0
30. Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
31. Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
32. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
Total	19962	27520	19862	3858	20.8	87.8	—	2183	980

Deep Sea Fishing

6674. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken since 1 January, 1988 to assist the deep sea fishing industry, whose trawlers were financed by SDFC and SCICI;

(b) whether a two year moratorium is under consideration; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the failure of shrimp fishing during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). The information available with the Government indicates that there was no failure of shrimp fishing during the last two years and hence question of giving special assistance to the deep sea fishing industry does not arise. The fishing companies enjoy one year moratorium before the commencement of the repayment of the principal.

Reduction in Shrimp Catches

6675. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated reduction in marine shrimp catches during 1987 as compared to the preceding three years;

(b) whether such a decline despite the increase in number of deep sea fishing trawlers is due to lack of shrimp resources;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to assist trawler owners to tide over the present economic crisis; and

(d) the details of decisions taken by Government since January, 1988 to give relief to the existing deep sea fishing fleet ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Estimates of marine shrimp

production for 1987 are yet to be received from the State and Union Territory Governments. However, the production of penaeid shrimp during the last three years is given below :

Year	Penaeid shrimp production (in tonnes)
1984	115447
1985	108721
1986	109997

The figures above do not indicate any significant fall in penaeid shrimp production.

(b) About 90% of the shrimp production is contributed by traditional and small mechanised fishing craft. The contribution of deep sea fishing trawlers is very small. Therefore, no such conclusion can be arrived at.

(c) So far there is no evidence suggesting an economic crisis in the fishing industry.

(d) Does not arise.

Improvement of Irrigation under RLEGP

6676. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of proposals received for improvement of irrigation under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme; and

(b) the number of proposals out of them which have already been sanctioned, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating State/UT wise number of minor irrigation projects received and approved during the Seventh Plan period so far i.e. the years 1985-86 to 1987-88, under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is given in the statement below,

Statement

State/UT-wise number of minor irrigation projects received and approved under the rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during the years 1985-86 to 1987-88.

S.No.	State/UT	No. of projects received	No. of projects approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1
3.	Assam	—	—
4.	Bihar	8	7
5.	Gujarat	5	5
6.	Haryana	3	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2
9.	Karnataka	3	2
10.	Kerala	1	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2
12.	Maharashtra	5	5
13.	Manipur	5	5
14.	Meghalaya	—	—
15.	Mizoram	—	—
16.	Nagaland	2	2
17.	Orissa	7	6
18.	Punjab	—	—
19.	Rajasthan	3	3
20.	Sikkim	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	7	7
22.	Tripura	1	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	20	17
24.	West Bengal	3	3
25.	A and N Islands	—	—
26.	Chandigarh	1	1

1	2	3	4
27.	D and N Haveli	—	—
28.	Delhi	—	—
29.	Goa, Daman and Diu	2	2
30.	Lakshadweep	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	4	4
All India		96	88

Fruit Processing Units in Bihar

6677. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a few processing units to use fruits for preparing soft drinks and other fruit products;

(b) if so, whether production of such items had gone up during the last three years;

(c) if not, the reason therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up any such unit in Mithila region of North Bihar; if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) Government set up a fruit juice bottling plant at Delhi to manufacture fruit drinks. This plant was transferred to Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. (subsequently renamed as Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.) in April 1982 and was commissioned by the Company the same month.

Modern Food Industries (I) Ltd. has also set up with financial assistance from Central Government, a fruit pulp unit at Bhagalpur in Bihar. The unit was commissioned in August, 1985.

North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd., another public sector undertaking; has set up a pineapple juice concentrate plant at Nalkata in Tripura with financial assistance from Central Government. The unit is expected to be commissioned shortly.

(b) and (c). There was slight short fall in production in the fruit juice bottling plant at Delhi during 1986-87 and 1987-88 due to unexpected breakdowns of plant and machinery during the peak season and the entry of numerous competing brands of similar drinks in the market. The fruit pulp unit at Bhagalpur processed larger quantity of raw material during 1987-88 than in the previous years.

(d) A fruit and vegetable processing plant has already been set up and commissioned at Hajipur in North Bihar by the Bihar Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation, an undertaking of the Government of Bihar, with financial/technical assistance given by the Government of India. There is no proposal to set up more fruit processing units in North Bihar at present.

Self-Employment Scheme

6678. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce self-employment cells in the employment exchanges to encourage educated youth to take up self-employment instead of looking for jobs in the organised sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Under a Centrally sponsored scheme, Self-Employment Cells have been set up so far in 28 Employment Exchanges. The main functions of these Cells are to :

- (i) Create awareness among job seekers;
- (ii) motivate them to take up self-employment; and
- (iii) assist them in obtaining necessary inputs required for setting up self-employment ventures from different sources.

Foodgrains Supply to Assam

6679. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the quantity of foodgrains required and supplied to Assam during the last ten months, month-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : A Statement indicating the required information is given below.

Statement

Demand, allotment and offtake of Foodgrains (rice and wheat) from the central pool for Assam for public distribution system during July, 1987 to April, 1988.

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	Demand		Allotment		Offtake	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1. July, 1987	62.0	42.0	45.0	36.4	45.3	32.5
2. August, 1987	62.0	42.0	45.0	36.4	42.9	31.0
3. September, 1987	62.0	42.0	60.0	36.4	45.5	24.2
4. October, 1987	62.0	42.0	45.0	36.4	47.0	35.0
5. November, 1987	62.0	42.0	45.0	36.4	40.5	28.8
6. December, 1987	45.0	42.0	45.0	36.4	42.4	29.6
7. January, 1988	45.0	42.0	45.0	36.4	37.9	31.4
8. February, 1988	45.0	42.0	40.0	36.4	44.0	29.2
9. March, 1988	62.0	42.0	40.0	30.0	@	@
10. April, 1988	62.0	42.0	35.0	15.0	@	@

@ Not available.

Admission of SC/ST Candidates in NDRI

6681. CH. RAM PARKASH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal had admitted candidates for Ph.D. course in November, 1987;

(b) if so, the number of candidates admitted from general category and Scheduled Castes/Tribes, separately;

(c) whether no candidates from Scheduled Castes/Tribes was admitted; if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the minimum requirement laid down for admission in the Ph.D. courses and how many Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates fulfilling that requirement appeared in the interview;

(e) whether there is any reservation for Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates for admission in the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal; and

(f) if so, the percentage thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A total number of 45 candidates were given admission in Ph.D. programmes during November, 1987, out of which 44 candidates belong to the general category and 1 belongs to the scheduled caste category.

(d) The minimum requirements laid down for admission to Ph.D. course is 55% marks or equivalent (Grade Point Average) in Master's degree for general candidates and 50% for scheduled castes/tribes. Further the general candidate should secure a minimum of 50% marks in the viva voce examination and the candidates belonging to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes should secure 45% marks in the viva voce examination. 9 candidates belonging to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes appeared at the interview.

(e) and (f). Reservation to the extent of 15% and 7½% of the total seats is followed for SC and ST candidates respectively subject to the fulfilment of the minimum requirements as given above.

Villages Connected by Roads

6682. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 14 March, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2897 regarding villages connected by roads and state :

(a) the total number of villages which are to be connected by all weather roads by 1990; State-wise;

(b) the number of villages actually connected by the end of 1987-88 and;

(c) the number of villages likely to be connected or taken up for connection during 1988-89 and 1989-90, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). According to norms laid down in the Sixth Five Year Plan, all villages with population of over 1500 and 50% villages with population between 1000-1500 are to be connected by all weather roads by 1990 under the Minimum Needs Programme. A statement showing number of villages under these two categories to be connected by 1990 as per these norms, number of villages likely to have been connected by the end of 1987-88 and those to be connected during 1988-90 is attached.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Total No. of villages tar- getted to be connected by all weather roads by 1990 under MNP	No. of villages likely to have been connected under MNP by the end of 1987-88	No. of villages to be connected under MNP during 1988-90
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10008	5930	125
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	—	—
3.	Assam	2766	3574	125
4.	Bihar	12362	11152	1010

1	2	3	4	5
5. Goa		176	198	—
6. Gujarat		5146	6436	175
7. Haryana		2279	2803	—
8. Himachal Pradesh		216	261	9
9. Jammu and Kashmir		733	920	15
10. Karnataka		5247	4551	160
11. Kerala		1257	1262	—
12. Madhya Pradesh		5164	5013	325
13. Maharashtra		8752	9425	399
14. Manipur		249	299	73
15. Meghalaya		34	61	—
16. Mizoram		78	49	6
17. Nagaland		116	151	—
18. Orissa		6072	1859	158
19. Punjab		2517	3346	—
20. Rajasthan		4503	4 244	245
21. Sikkim		46	59	—
22. Tamil Nadu		5046	4441	621
23. Tripura		211	282	9
24. Uttar Pradesh		16597	16190	2193
25. West Bengal		7678	6070	466
26. A and N Islands		11	18	—
27. Chandigarh		15	16	—
28. D and N Haveli		32	38	1
29. Delhi		164	182	—
30. Daman and Diu		@	@	@
31. Lakshadweep		9	9	—
32. Pondicherry		68	87	1
All India		97586	88926	6116

@ included in Goa.

**Setting up of a Group to review
Procedures for Implementation of
Anti-Poverty Programmes**

6683. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a group to review and simplify procedures including documentation for processing aid to voluntary agencies for implementation of anti-poverty programmes;

(b) if so, the main points of review and simplification; and

(c) to what extent these measures have helped in implementation of the anti-poverty programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances has set up a group on 26th February, 1988.

(b) The terms of the reference of the group are as follows :

- (i) To examine the existing procedures (including documentation) for processing proposals for grant-in-aid for implementation of anti-poverty programmes by voluntary agencies working in rural areas.
- (ii) To suggest and recommend measures for simplification of procedures and rationalisation of documentation for speedy disposal of such proposals.
- (iii) To review and suggest improvements in arrangements for monitoring and evaluating the utilisation of grants by voluntary agencies to ensure their proper utilisation and to enforce accountability.

(c) The first meeting of group was held recently i.e., on 21st March, 1988. The group is required to submit its report within three months.

**Recommendations of National Committee
on Tourism**

6684. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will

the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the role given by the Union Government to state Governments, public and private institutions in the promotion of tourism as a result of the recommendations made by the National Committee on Tourism;

(b) whether Government have monitored the progress made towards tourism as a result of the instructions issued to promote tourism; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by State Governments, public and private institutions to promote tourism during 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). The Report of the National Committee on Tourism has not yet been submitted.

During the last three years there has been a steady growth of international tourism to India as would be seen from the figures given below :

Year	Tourism Arrivals
1985	8,36,908
1986	10,80,050
1987	11,63,774

The steps taken by different agencies include intensive publicity in the overseas market, greater airline capacity to India, improved facilitation at international airports and provision of more accommodation for the tourists.

**Extension of EPF to Employees of
Shops and Establishment in Punjab**

6685. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Punjab recommended to the Union Government to bring the employees of shops and establishments under the purview of the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the number of employee

working in shops and other establishments in Punjab State covered under the Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir. However, the E.P.F. and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is already applicable in Punjab to shops and establishments employing 20 or more persons.

(b) According to available information, 44192 employees in 283 shops and establishments engaged in trading in commercial activities in Punjab were covered under the Act, as on 31.3.1987.

Bharat Earth Movers Refusal to Supply Dumpers to NMDC

6686. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Earth Movers Limited have declined to supply 50 tonne dumpers to National Mineral Development Corporation Limited and that National Mineral Development Corporation proposes to purchase the dumpers from M/s General Motor Machines; and

(b) if so, the reasons for refusal by the Bharat Earth Movers Limited and the cost involved in their purchase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML) have not declined to supply 50 tonne dumpers to NMDC. During 1987-88 NMDC have ordered 2 such dumpers on BEML and 1 on M/s. General Marketing and Manufacturing Company Limited (authorised agents of M/s. Hindustan Motors), at a cost of approximately Rs. 56.17 and Rs. 53.76 lakhs each respectively.

Implementation of Concessions to Farmers

6687. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have issued directions to State Governments about the implementations of the various concessions announced by the Prime Minister for the benefit of the farmers affected by drought and floods;

(b) if so, the States which have issued orders for the implementation;

(c) whether there is any machinery to ensure that the benefits are properly propagated and implemented; and

(d) whether these benefits are intended only for the farmers affected by drought and floods or for farmers as a whole and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India/NAHARD issued instructions to all the Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks for implementation of various concessions referred to by Prime Minister in his inaugural speech in the 25th Conference of the Bharat Krishak Samaj.

(c) Reserve Bank of India/NABARD exercise supervisory functions over these financing institutions and would ensure compliance of instructions issued by them.

(d) The concessions are applicable to all States affected by drought/floods.

Italian Engineers engaged in Public Sector Fertilizer Plants

6688. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether public sector engineering firms like PDIL and FEDO have practically no role in the construction of the fertilizer plants involving Snam Progetti and that their engineers are leaving; and

(b) if so, the number of Italian engineers and other personnel presently engaged in the construction of the contracted fertilizer plants in the country and the reasons for non-utilisation of the public sector firms expertise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) No, Sir. PDIL and FEDO have/are involved as sub-contractors/co-contractors in the construction of fertilizer plants.

(b) Does not arise.

Snam/Topsoe guarantee for Fertilizer Plants

6689. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Snam/Topsoe's guarantees for the contracted fertilizer plants in the country are valid subject to the conditions that their equipment or equipment chosen by them is used for the projects; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how much cut Snam/Topsoe associates get from the equipment manufacturers as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) and (b). The selection of critical equipments for fertilizer plants is done in accordance with the International Competitive Bidding (ICB) procedure. According to this procedure, for procurement of equipment, or package of equipment the foreign technical collaborator makes recommendations to the project authorities for placement of orders on specific vendor(s), after a technical and commercial evaluation of the bids received from prequalified vendors on a global basis including India. However, the project authorities and the Indian co-contractor are also actively involved in procurement. While the project authorities have the right under the contract, not to accept the recommendations of the foreign technical collaborator regarding any equipment, and ask the latter for reconsideration of his recommendation, the latter also has the right under the contract, not to take any responsibility in regard to the performance of the equipment concerned, in case his recommendation is not accepted by the project authorities.

The ICB procedure itself and, in particular, the active involvement of the project authorities and the Indian Co-contractor in this procedure, ensures that no cuts are received by any party from the manufacturers of equipment.

Payment of Fees to Snam/Topsoe Associates

6690. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that repeat orders placed with the same company involve only payment of royalties;

(b) whether Snam/Topsoe Associates are paid design fees, process know-how fee and management supervision fee for each of the fertiliser plants being constructed by them in the country instead of royalty for repeat orders; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the amount of payments made to the Snam/Topsoe Associate as compared to the amount if only royalty could have been paid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) to (c). No, sir; in addition to royalty, Snamprogetti and Haldor Topsoe are also being paid fees for process know-how, design, engineering, etc., and other technical services. Payment of royalty gives the right to use the process; for other technical services, design and engineering, etc., payments are made additionally. Since these payments are different in nature, any comparison is not in order.

Outlay for Steel Sector

6691. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the outlay fixed for steel sector during the year 1988-89;

(b) the share of Steel Authority of India Limited, Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. and Nilachal Ispat Nigam Ltd. in the total outlay fixed for 1988-89;

(c) the plant-wise share of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. fixed for the above year; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :
(a) Rs. 1575 crores.

(Rs. in crores)

(b) SAIL : 855.00

RINL : 640.00

NINL : 0.35

(c)

(Rs. in crores)

1.	Bokaro Steel Plant	220.00
2.	Bhilai Steel Plant	160.00
3.	Rourkela Steel Plant	110.00
4.	Alloy Steel Plant	19.50
5.	Durgapur Steel Plant	229.00
6.	Salem Steel Plant	4.00
7.	Corporate Office including Management Training Institute and Centre for Engineering and Technology.	8.50
8.	Central Marketing Organisation	20.00
9.	Research and Development Centre	10.00
10.	IISCO including IISCO Ujjain and Pipe Foundry Co. Limited	72.00
11.	Maharashtra Electros melt Limited	2.00
Total		855.00

(d) Details of major outlays provided in 1988-89 are given below :

(Rs. in crores)

1.	<i>Bokaro Steel Plant</i>	
	—4 MT Expansion	110.00
	—2nd captive power plant	14.00
	—Debottlenecking Schemes	40.00
	—Additions, Modifications and Replacement	46.50
	—Other Schemes	9.50
		220.00
2.	<i>Bhilai Steel Plant</i>	
	—4 MT Expansion	80.00
	—Debottlenecking Schemes	30.00

—Additions, Modifications and Replacements	35.00
—Rebuilding of coke oven Battery No. 3	12.00
—Other Schemes	3.00
	<hr/>
	160.00
	<hr/>

3. *Durgapur Steel Plant*

—Modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant	160.00
—Captive Power Plant	7.15
—Additions, Modification and Replacements	58.35
—Other Schemes	3.50
	<hr/>
	229.00
	<hr/>

4. *Rourkela Steel Plant*

—Modernisation of RSP	30.00
—Silicon Steel Project	10.00
—Captive Power Plant	14.23
—Additions, Modifications and Replacements	53.65
—Other Schemes	2.12
	<hr/>
	110.00
	<hr/>

5. *Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.*

—Rebuilding of 9th Coke Oven Battery	14.00
—Rebuilding of 8th Coke Oven Battery	4.94
—Rebuilding of By-Product Plant	6.31
—Balancing facilities for Chasnalla Washery	6.00
—Introduction of KORF Technology in SMS	3.50
—Modernisation of Burnpur Works	10.00
—Additions, Modification and Replacements	20.00
—Other Schemes	7.25
	<hr/>
	72.00
	<hr/>

Technology Mission on Dairy Development

6692. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to create a technology mission on dairy development, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the different development projects proposed to included under the mission;

(c) the time by which the mission is likely to start functioning; and

(d) the details of the dairy facilities likely to be created ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (d). There is a proposal to create a Technology Mission for Dairy Development. The main objective of the Technology Mission would be to accelerate the pace of increasing rural income and employment through dairy development.

Construction of Rural Godowns with World Bank Assistance

6693. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank has been providing funds to construct rural godowns in different States;

(b) if so, the amount provided by World Bank for that purpose during the Seventh Plan so far;

(c) the amount out of the World Bank fund which has been spent on creating additional godown facilities in Orissa; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has so far taken up implementation of three

cooperative storage Projects (NCDC-I, NCDC-II and NCDC-III) with International Development Association (World Bank) credit in 12 States. The World Bank has provided financial assistance equivalent to Rs. 81.43 crores for that purpose during the Seventh Plan upto the March, 1988. Out of the funds received from the World Bank, an amount of Rs. 2.33 crores was provided by the National Cooperative Development Corporation to the Orissa State Coorporative Bank for assisting cooperatives in Orissa for construction of 239 rural and 82 Marketing godowns involving a total storage capacity of 96,200 tonnes.

International Conferences on Tourism

6694. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of international conferences organised by his Ministry in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the purpose of organising these conferences is to promote tourism;

(c) whether a cell has been set up by Government to organise these conferences; and

(d) if so, the success achieved in promoting tourism by these conferences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). This Ministry has not organised any international conference on tourism during the last three years.

(c) A small cell dealing with international conferences exists in this Ministry. It does not organise conferences but helps other organisations to promote and hold international conferences in the country.

(d) According to the Ministry of Home Affairs, the number of conferences cleared by us with India as a venue has gone up as follows :

1985	442
1986	477
1987	624

Development of High Yielding Varieties of Pepper

6695. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pepper Research Centre at Panniyoor in Kerala has developed high-yielding varieties of pepper; and

(b) if so, the salient features of these varieties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Panniyur-I is the only variety (hybrid) developed and released so far. It has long spikes, bold berries giving an average yield of 2.3 kg dry pepper/vine/year. Apart from this, the research centre has developed two more promising cultures No. 239 and 331 which are currently under field evaluation.

Shortage of Staff in Pepper Research Centre, Panniyoor

6696. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a dearth of scientists and staff in the Pepper Research Centre at Panniyoor in Kerala; and

(b) whether Union Government propose to augment technical and administrative staff in the centre; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) No, Sir, The Panniyur pepper research centre is under the administrative control of the Kerala Agricultural University. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is also supporting a coordinated project on Spices at this centre which has a complement of four scientists and three technical hands, in addition to the staff provided by the University.

(b) The staff component is considered adequate for the programme of the above centre.

Allocation for Development of Pepper

6697. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total amount allocated for development of pepper during 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : A provision of Rs. 1.34 lakh has been made in 1988-89 for the development of pepper under the Central Sector Scheme for Establishment of Central Nurseries for pepper in Agricultural Universities. Provision of Rs. 2.04 lakh and Rs. 117.26 lakh has been made for development of pepper under Package Programme for Spices in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Integrated Development of Spices in states respectively for the year 1988-89.

Crop and Cattle Insurance Scheme

6698. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 19 April, 1982 to Unstarred Question No. 8457 regarding legislation for providing crop and cattle insurance and state :

(a) whether Government have decided to extend the crop and cattle insurance scheme on a comprehensive scale in view of the recurrence and severity of drought/floods, causing unprecedented misery to the farmers and agricultural labour;

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the scheme would be made more comprehensive so as to cover all farmers/agricultural labour below a certain income/holding limit and the likely date by which it would be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). From Kharif, 1985

season a Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme has been under implementation in the country. All farmers availing of loans from the cooperative credit Institutions, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks for raising wheat, paddy, millets (including Maize), pulses and oilseeds in areas notified under the scheme are covered. The scheme is voluntary in nature. All the States/Union Territories except Punjab, Haryana, Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Rajasthan and U.Ts. of Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli are implementing it.

As regards Cattle insurance various schemes of cattle insurance have been under operation throughout the country by four subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) since 1974. The Schemes provide coverage against the risk of death of the insured animal due to accident (inclusive of flood, famine, fire, cyclone etc.), diseases contracted or occurring during the period of insured policy.

Production of Spawn and Fry

6699. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the states which have undertaken the programme of producing quality spawn and fry;

(b) the total tonnes of quality spawn and fry produced by those States in 1987-88 and the target set for 1988-89;

(c) the steps taken by these States in fish seed production; and

(d) the assistance given by the Centre to these States for quality spawn and fry and fish seed production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryan, Himachal Pradesh,

Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) About 8,000 million fish seed has been produced during April-December, 1987 out of the targetted production of 9,200 million fish seed in 1987-88. The target for 1988-89 is 10,000 million fish seed,

(c) Fortyseven (47) Centrally Sponsored commercial size Fish Seed Farms/Hatcheries are being established by the States. In addition the States are also establishing Fish Seed Hatcheries by themselves.

(d) 70 per cent of the cost of 47 commercial Fish Seed Hatcheries is being provided as loan by the Centre.

Foreign Tourists who Visited India during 1987

6700. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tourists arrival from foreign countries in 1987;

(b) the names of countries from where more than one thousand tourists arrived;

(c) whether such countries are serviced by tourism offices abroad; and

(d) if so, the locations thereof and their budget for 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) The total number of tourists who visited India during 1987 were 14,84,290 including nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh.

(b) to (d). The details are as given below :

Names of countries from where more than one thousand tourists arrived in India during 1987	Name of the "Operation" covering the countries under Col. (1) alongwith location of the Tourist Offices	Budget Allocation for publicity including share of Air India during 1987-88 (Plan) (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
USA, Canada, Brazil, Mexico and Argentina	<i>Operation America</i> New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Toronto.	328.95
F.R.G., France, Italy, Switzerland, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Belgium, Poland, Austria, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Portugal, Finland, Yugoslavia, Greece, Hungary and G.D.R.	<i>Operation Europe</i> Frankfurt, Geneva, Paris, Stockholm and Melan.	227.90
U.K. and Ireland	<i>Operation U.K.</i> London	139.32
Australia, Malaysia, Singapore, New Zealand and Indonesia.	<i>Operation Australasia</i> Sydney, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur.	82.99
Japan, Thailand, Hong Kong, Korea (Republic of), Philippines, China (Republic of) and Korea (Democratic Peoples' Republic of)	<i>Operation East Asia</i> Tokyo and Bangkok.	109.70
U.A.E., Saudi Arabia, Iran, Oman, Bahrain, Kuwait, Yemen, Qatar, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq, Israel, Egypt and Syria.	<i>Operation West Asia</i> Kuwait and Dubai.	59.77
Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, U.S.S.R., Nepal, Afghanistan, South Africa, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, Maldives, Mauritius, Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, Zambia, British Indian Ocean Territory, Burma and China (People's Republic of)	<i>Countries not covered Under 'Operation Scheme'</i>	—
		Total 948.63

Allotment of Coal Depots in Delhi

6701. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority allots coal depot sites on the recommendations of the Commissioner (Food and Supplies), Delhi Administration, Delhi;

(b) the number of coal depot sites that were changed or got vacated by DDA with-

out intimation to the Commissioner (Food and Supplies); and

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Office of the Commissioner (Food and Supplies), Delhi Administration in this regard and to provide alternative sites in lieu of the sites allotted earlier ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that it has not changed or got vacated any Coal Depot site.

(c) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow you like this...

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :. Nothing will go on record. First you take your seats...

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : First you take your seats, then only I will call you...

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. First you take your seats...

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : First obey the Chair, then you raise if there is anything...

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : First you learn the discipline. Take your seats first.

What I am telling you, first listen to that. All of you take your seats first...

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : First take your seats. Yes, Mr. Mohanty, what is your point of order ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : I am not on a point of order, Sir, but I want to raise...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : One by one, not like this.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Sir, how can he raise a point of order during Zero Hour ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no Zero Hour. First you understand that. If you raise anything in the middle as a point of order, then I will listen. I cannot depart from the rules. There is no Zero Hour.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, a leader of a minority community at Anantnag in Jammu and Kashmir has, in a rally, called upon the people to demand a referendum whether to remain in India or to be independent. He has challenged the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India. This is a very serious matter because this is anti-national. This trend must be stopped. So, I would urge upon you to ask the Home Minister to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Mohanty, you give in writing. I will pass it on to the Minister and find out. That is all.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why can't you rise one by one and tell me ?...

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Sir, please listen to him. That is a very important point.

SHRI K. KUNJAMBU (Adoor) : Sir, a Harijan boy was tortured by CPI (M) goondas in perurkada in Trivandrum (Kerala) and he was made to eat human excreta. It

is a serious matter and there should be a CBI inquiry into this...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give in writing...

(Interruptions)

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayikil) : Sir, he was forced to eat human excreta by the CPI (M) goondas... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, how can he raise a State matter here in this Parliament ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Only goondas at the Central level can be discussed...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI T. BASHEER : Sir, this is an inhuman act. There should be a CBI inquiry. It has come in all the Malayalam Papers...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow you like this...

(Interruptions)

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : This is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is enough. That is all right.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Sir, I have given a notice for a discussion. Shahi Imam has created a situation in J and K which is very serious. I have given a notice that not only the hon. Home Minister should make a statement, but the matter should be discussed here in the House because the integrated accession to India of J and K, forty years ago is being challenged and a situation is being created where he is again escalating communal hatred and.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will pass this on to the Minister. You give in writing.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I have given a notice about this, Sir. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give

in writing, I will see. That is all I can say.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salempur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Imam Bukhari had made such a treasonous statement in the past also. It has appeared in the "Jansatta" of yesterday that he has challenged...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't worry about that. Home Minister will take care of such a kind of anti-national activity.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Whatever has been said about Kashmir amounts to treason and strong action should be taken against him. The Home Minister should make a statement in this regard and apprise the House of the action which has been taken in this matter. It is against the interest of the country. It is not an ordinary matter. Such things are detrimental to the nation. The hon. Minister must make a statement in this regard... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Take your seat. Prof. Kurien.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, Harijan welfare is a Central subject also. It is not only a State subject. I would like to bring it to your kind notice. It is a matter of shame and concern for all of us. Sir, a Harijan was forced to drink urine and eat human excreta in Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. I have already listened to that.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, it is a matter of Centre's concern also. I would request you to ask the Home Minister to conduct an investigation and give us the correct position. It has been reported in the press in the Kerala press in "Mathroo Bhoomi".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Kurien, there is no point in telling like this

here. You give it in writing. I will pass it on to the Minister concerned. I can't allow further. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, this has happened in Kerala. It has appeared in the press.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already said. I am not deaf. It is enough. I can't allowed further. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, are you not worried ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the authenticity of this ? You give it in writing.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, are you not worried about this ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everybody is worried. But this is it not the way of raising the matter.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir I am from Kerala and reporting it to you. Why don't you ask the Home Minister to enquire into this ? Are you not worried about it ? It is not politics.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI (Faizabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the Statement of Imam Bukhari published in "Jansattat" about which my hon. colleagues Shri Ram Nagina Mishra and Shri Ajay Mushran have made a reference. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs towards it and request him to make a statement thereon.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, the Minister is standing up.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I will bring this to the notice of the Home Minister. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, can these things be raised here ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : There is nothing wrong in bringing it to the notice of the Home Minister. Why are you afraid of it ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Sir, you see the photograph. I have got it ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Nanje Gowda.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA (Hassan) : Sir, I hope I will go on record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : First, tell me what you want.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Sir, you are the custodian of this House and you are also aware and the whole House is aware that our Indian Parliament is supreme and sovereign.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is correct, Nobody disputes about it.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : We can even impeach the President of India. But what is happening is that some reports have been appearing since last week, not only bringing disrepute to this Institution of Parliament but also it creates an impression that this great institution is going on its knees before an absconder. Last week about this Joint Parliamentary Committee which has been institute to probe into the Bofors affairs, one news item appeared that the Joint Parliament Committee is thinking of sending a Sub-Committee to interrogate Mr. Win Chadha at the U.S.A. The next day it was reported that such a proposal was dropped. Again, a news item come that Mr. Win Chadha is ready to come to India but is negotiating with the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no, Mr. Nanje Gowda I want to inform you...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already received a notice, I know regarding supremacy of this House everybody accepts that it is supreme. There is no dispute about it. Pressmen write so many things, we cannot go on arguing about those things. The Parliamentary Committee is already functioning, we cannot discuss that matter now. The matter which is under the consideration of the Parliamentary Committee we cannot discuss here. That is all. And what you have given is not under any rules. You have not given notice under the rules. You give it in writing based on the rules and then we will see.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : You suspend the rules, Sir. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, the whole House should condemn what happened in the West Bengal Assembly on Friday. The Congress (I) Legislators... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is a State subject, I cannot take it up. The Assembly is there to look after it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record, I cannot allow it.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. This will not go on record. This is purely a State subject.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is a State Subject. The State Assembly is there to look after it. It is not in Parliament.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let the Assembly Members raise it in the Assembly.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If I allow

this now, I will have to allow other States also.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : This is not a State subject. This is an attack on parliamentary democracy. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : About law and order and everything, the State Government is there. They will look after it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is not a question of law and order.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : The whole question is unsavoury. It is an attack on the democratic institution and therefore, we must condemn it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We cannot condemn it here.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We cannot condemn the Assembly performance here. What happens in the Assembly we cannot discuss.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Parliament has no right to discuss or condemn what happened in a State Assembly.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why are you objecting, Sir ? You are giving an impression as if you are supporting..... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is not the meaning. Now, Professor Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like you to listen to me carefully on this matter.

Sir, on 21st of March when honourable Shri Indrajit Gupta asked a question on hunger deaths due to starvation in different parts of the country, I have with me the proceedings of the Lok Sabha where the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Bhajan Lal spoke in Hindi and said :

"You know, Mr. Speaker, forty years have passed since Independence and in these forty years not a single man died due to hunger or starvation."

He was repeatedly challenged. Names were given from Orissa. In spite of this, he said : , Not a single man has died due to starvation in the last forty years."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Okay. You come to the point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I am coming to the next point.

Sir, on 9th of April fortunately non-politicians, agricultural experts, economic experts belonging to the Osmania University and Hyderabad University conducted a tour of those areas which were affected by drought and for which Central assistance was asked for, and they have given the names of 17 persons who died. All the details are given. This Report shows that our Minister has given an untruth. This is a contempt of the House and, therefore, a breach of privilege. I have given a notice under rule 223 against Mr. Bhajan Lal. I would like to know what has happened.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have referred it to the Minister. We are waiting for their comments. We are waiting for the comments.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Have you kept the privilege motion pending ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What you have given, I have already passed it to the Minister. After getting the comments, we will see what is to be done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is not an article. It is a report prepared by the University of Hyderabad and University of Osmania. I would like to know whether you have kept the privilege motion pending.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already I have sent it to the Minister for comments. After getting the comments, we will see what is to be done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When you get the comments from the Ministry, let us know them before you give the ruling. After you get the comments from the Ministry, please share them with us, before you give the ruling.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have told

you professor, after getting the comments only, I can say anything, not now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am saying the same thing. After getting the comments, share them with us before you give the ruling and before you dispose of the privilege notice. In the past, sometimes it has happened—without our knowledge, the privilege notice was disposed of. We want to pursue this issue.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Sir, in 1983, 34 political persons who were prisoners.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have not given anything in writing. I have not received anything.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : I have given. Just listen to me. They died in a train accident near Tarn Taran. They have not been paid any compensation so far. They were Akalis.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give in writing. I will see.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : 5 years have passed. Nothing has been given to them.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : I wish to bring to the notice of the House and yourself that there are disturbing reports that U.S. Stinger Missiles have ultimately found their way into the hands of Punjab terrorists from Afghan rebels. This news disturbs all of us, because these missiles are deadly and pose a mortal menace to all our aircraft flying at low level. We would like the Government of India to confirm or contradict the report and give its considered reaction. It is a major development.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give the notice. I will pass it on.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have raised this matter last year in the House. The Government of India kept silence. These missiles have ultimately found their way into the hands of the Punjab terrorists.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not know.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : But the Government should say something

because the newspaper report says that Government intelligence sources have come to know that these Stinger missiles have come to the terrorists. So, whether it is true or false or what, they should tell us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will pass on this message to the Minister and find out. I will have to ascertain whether it is a fact. Then, if at all there is anything, we will see.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why can't you direct the Minister to make a statement ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot. It is because, now you have raised this matter, I will have to find out the facts from the Minister. You give it in writing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There should be a *suo motu* statement.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Immediately there is going to be a discussion on the Demands of the Home Ministry. They can put all these questions at that time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Minister, if they feel it is a very urgent matter, let them give it in writing. I will pass it on.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : That is all right, Sir. I am only saying that the Demands are coming. We are going to immediately take up the Home Ministry Demands.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Excuse me. We could not follow how you ultimately disposed of the point raised by Mr. Nanje Gowda. What did you tell him to do ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have told him, he has not given notice under any rule, first of all.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : I have written to the Chairman of the Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has written some letter to the Chairman. That is how he wants to raise it. So far as the House is concerned when he wants to discuss this matter, if he wants to raise anything, he should give it in writing according to the rules of procedure that we are following. Let him write to me, first of all. Then we will see.

Secondly, when the matter is under the consideration of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, how can we take up this matter here right now ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We are not going into the proceedings of that Committee. I understand that that is a committee of this House. That Committee is a Committee of the House. All that Mr. Gowda is concerned about is, that the prestige, dignity and status of this committee should not be undermined in any way. This incompetent Government all this time never let us know that Mr. Chadha never held a Green Card. We were always told that he cannot be brought back, extradited, Now, it is revealed that he never had a Green Card.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am telling, you are going into the merits of the case.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Gupta-ji, now you are going into the merits of the case. How can we take this up ? Regarding the prestige of the Committee, it is entirely different.

Now, what is happening, this matter is already under the consideration of the Joint Committee, which was elected by our Parliament. We cannot discuss that matter now. The Committee is looking into that matter. You have entrusted that matter to the Committee.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Previously it was discussed in the House. Previously it is allowed in this House to be mentioned that this Committee should not have received those foreign representatives of Bofors, entertained them and had photographs taken with them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The matter is before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. We cannot take it up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will quote a precedent. When this Kuo oil deal question came up and the Public Undertakings Committee was discussing the matter, the manner in which the Committee was functioning was discussed in this House. I was allowed to make a statement and on that actually the Minister concerned had given his explanation. It happened in this

House. The question of Kuo oil deal was being discussed by the Public Undertakings Committee. Mr. Bansi Lal was the Chairman. We objected to the manner in which the Committee was functioning and I was allowed to make a statement here and even in the No Confidence Motion we had a lot to say about the functioning of the Committee. So you cannot bar us from saying that. Mr. Gowda is perfectly within his right to raise the question.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : You join the Committee and then express your view.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I was not a Member of that Committee. Even then I was allowed to raise a question about the Kuo oil deal. I would like to remind you don't give a ruling that since the Committee is appointed by this House, it goes outside our jurisdiction. If they are trying to violate the norms, then we have a right to raise the question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If they violate, then only it comes. How can you say that they violated? I cannot find any violation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We have come to know that Mr. Chadha did not possess the green card. Something should be done to bring him back here. The Committee should not go running after him to the United States.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : This is very important matter. I want to know your reaction.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the important matter?

SHRI ANIL BASU : I want to know your reaction about attack on the West Bengal Assembly on Friday by the Congress hooligans.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : About that, I have already given my ruling.

SHRI ANIL BASU : Do you think it the democratic right of the Congress....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We cannot discuss it here. I cannot take up the matter.

SHRI ANIL BASU : What is your observation?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already given my observation. We cannot discuss that matter here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is the fate of Mr. Gowda?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him give in writing.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : You can suspend the rules.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot suspend.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Paravathipuram) : You just made an observation regarding this Joint Parliamentary Committee. You said Mr. Gowda's motion cannot be taken up because a Committee is seized of this matter. We are not going into the details of what the Committee is looking into. The convention of this House has been that when the Committee is seized the House does not go into that matter. That is not his motion. His motion is that you cannot use the Committee to undermine the dignity and prestige of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He says that the press is writing like this. That is what he is telling.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : The Committee has to function in a certain manner and though we may not be in the Committee, it is a Committee of the House. It is an affront on the House. (Interruptions)

12.24 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour for 1988-89

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands

for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Labour for 1988-89.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5896/88]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Welfare for 1988-89

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Welfare for 1988-89.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5897/88]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Environment and Forests

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests for 1988-89.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5898/88]

Notifications under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 :

- (1) The Mineral Concession (Third Amendment) Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1002(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1987.
- (2) S.O. 145(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1988 authorising the Geological Survey of India to carry out such detailed investigations for the

purpose of obtaining such information as may be necessary in the areas specified in the Table annexed to the Notification.

- (3) S.O. 190(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1988 authorising the Geological Survey of India to carry out such detailed investigations for the purpose of obtaining such information as may be necessary in the areas specified in the Table annexed to the Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5899/88]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation of India for 1986-87 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1986-87.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5900/88]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1986-87.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Deve-

lopment Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5901/88]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of National Mineral Development Corporation for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : On behalf of Shri Yogender Makwana. I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad for the year 1986-87.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 5902/88]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : What has happened to Mr. Makwana ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : On be-

half of somebody, a Minister can lay the papers.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What has happened to Mr. Makwana ? I want to know if Mr. Makwana is a Minister at all.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is a Minister.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We know it for a fact that he is no longer a Member of Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is still a Minister,

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Am I to understand that he continues to be a Minister though he ceases to be a Member of Rajya Sabha ? *(Interruptions).*

12.25 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

Fifty-second and Fifty-third Reports

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI (Ratnagiri) : Sir, I beg to present the following Reports :

(i) Fifty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-fifth Report of the Committee (8th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Voluntary Organisations.

(ii) Fifty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee (8th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Defence—Defence Canteen Stores.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Demand for giving early clearance to pending irrigation Schemes submitted by the Government of Rajasthan

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is an acute shortage of irrigation facilities in Rajasthan. Due to five years' continuous drought the public life in Rajasthan has been badly affected. Thousands of animals are dying everyday. The State Government have already submitted several irrigation schemes such as Kali Sindh, Parvati and Gardada to the Central Water Board and the Planning Commission for their consideration. But the Central Water Board and the Planning Commission have not accorded their approval, hence, the work has not been started on these schemes. The rivers are in abundance in the Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar districts of Rajasthan. If water of these rivers can be utilised for drinking and irrigation purposes, then the districts of Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar can meet the entire demand of the drinking water of the cities of Ajmer, Jodhpur and Jaipur as well as their villages. The rivers like Parvati Parwan, Kali Singh, Chambal Anderi Tahasi, Ujar Maiz and Ghora Pachhar flowing through Kota district can be helpful in solving the drinking and irrigation water problems of the whole Rajasthan. The State Government have submitted many schemes regarding these rivers to the Central Government and many more schemes on these rivers can be formulated.

I urge upon the Central Government to consider the irrigation schemes of Rajasthan on priority basis and take a decisions without any further delay.

[English]

- (ii) Demand to increase the reservation quota on certain trains passing through Bhubaneswar and provision of additional coaches in Konark Express

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagatsinghpur) : Sir, at present, Bhubaneswar station has been provided with a

reservation quota of 2 berths in AC 2 tier and 6 berths in 2nd Class by 901 Up Trivandrum—Guwahati Express and 6 berths in 2nd Class by 902 Dn. Guwahati—Trivandrum Express trains. It is quite inadequate to meet the demand of the travelling public towards Guwahati and also towards Trivandrum. The quota in 2nd Class should be doubled and the quota in 1st Class as well as AC 2 tier should be allotted to Bhubaneswar for journey both towards Trivandrum and Guwahati. The number of passengers travelling by these trains from Bhubaneswar has been increasing day-by-day and many passengers have been facing problems for want of reservation in the South-bound trains. Therefore, I demand that reservation quota in these trains should be enhanced. I also demand for the introduction of one additional through coach and another AC coach between Bhubaneswar and Bombay by Konark Express to cater to the requirement of a large number of tourists and passengers going from and to Orissa.

- (iii) Need to utilise agricultural residue for producing biomass

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balsore) : Sir, because of large scale increase in population of our country and deforestation as well as inadequate supply of coal, almost entire population of the country is facing lot of difficulties, to meet the fuel requirements. Of all the potential alternative fuels available in India, the one that is most neglected, is biomass from agricultural and forestry residues. More than 200 million tonnes of agriculture residues are produced per year in our country of which 80 million tonnes is only in the form of rice straw and rice husk. Out of these enormous quantity of biomass, even if 100 million tonnes of raw-materials is processed into "briquetted fuel" it will meet nearly half of the total coal requirements in the country which I feel, will definitely boost our economy and reduce pressure on forest, coal and natural gas to a large extent.

I would, therefore, request the Government to take all possible steps to utilise these huge quantity of residues for producing biomass, which would be great boon to the entire population of the country.

[Translation]

- (iv) Demand to review the decision to reduce the supply of foodgrains in Bastar District

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar) : The Bastar district has faced one of the worst droughts in the last 20 years because there was absolutely no rainfall during the year 1986-87. The poor adivasis are still grappling with the drought situation.

The State Government have started relief works everywhere in each region of Bastar to face this dreadful situation. More than one lakh labourers are employed in the relief works and the relief works are their only means of livelihood. The tribals of this district do not want to go anywhere else in search of work even if they have to starve. The consumption of goodgrains of this district is 3 thousand quintal per month. But, by ignoring the actual consumption of this district the supply of goodgrains has been reduced to 1 thousand quintal from the last month. This has created a pitiable condition in Bastar district. Because the whole district has been affected by drought therefore, excepting production of Kharif crop, it is dependent on imports from outside.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to see that there is no reduction in the supply of 3 thousand quintal of foodgrains to the Bastar district.

[English]

- (v) Need to give early clearance to the Colour Picture Tube Project submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Sir, the Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation has applied for licence to manufacture colour picture tubes in 1983. Taking into account the transportation aspects, the Union Government at that point of time had decided to grant licences to two State Public Sector organisations, one in the North and the other in the South. Accordingly, letters of intent were issued to Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation and Punjab State Electronics

Development Corporation. Subsequently, another letter of intent was issued to Uttar Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation. The APEDC has gone in for the latest technology from Philips, Holland, who also offered to participate to the extent of 60 per cent of the equity, bringing in thereby valuable foreign exchange for the country. While the foreign collaboration applications of Punjab with Hitachi and U.P. with Toshiba were cleared within two months, the application of APEDC with Philips is still pending with the Union Government for more than two years. The Technical experts of Philips have examined several places in Andhra Pradesh and found Kondapalli as ideally suited for locating the project where water from river Krishna and power from Vijayawada Thermal Power Station are available in plenty. The people of Andhra Pradesh and Krishna district in particular are very eager that this colour picture tube project is sanctioned quickly as it will go a long way in the industrial development of the area. The Union Minister for Industries had informed me way back in December 1986 that the proposal of M/s APEDC Ltd. for the manufacture of colour picture tubes is under active consideration of the Government. It is more than a year now, but nothing has been heard thereafter.

I urge upon the Union Government to clear the foreign collaboration application of APEDC with Philips, Holland, immediately.

- (vi) Demand for extension of broad gauge railway line from Guwahati to Tinsukia/Dibrugarh

SHRI M.R. SAIKIA (Nowgong) : North Eastern States of India, comprising Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh are linked with the rest of the country by the N.E. Frontier Railways. North-Eastern Railway is the only Zonal Railway having single line trunk route and out of total of 1200 km., only 50 per cent has been converted to Broad-Gauge connecting only Guwahati with the rest of the country and the rest 50 per cent still remains under Metre Gauge line even after 40 years of Independence.

[Shri M.R. Saikia]

Large public sector enterprises like Oil India, ONGC, Fertilizer Corporation, Coal India and major tea gardens earning valuable foreign exchange for the country are situated in upper Assam areas only in between Guwahati and Dibrugarh which is still served by metre gauge link of Indian Railways and that too having only single line track.

The public sector units are facing immense problem in transportation of their finished products and raw materials, heavy machinery and equipments from ports and other major cities of India to their plants and *vice versa*.

Therefore, I request the Union Government to provide funds for extension of broad-gauge line from Guwahati to Tinsukia/Dibrugarh which is the nodal point of the entire North-Eastern Region for development of this region.

[Translation]

- (iv) Need to formulate schemes to provide drinking water to Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, etc. from Indira Gandhi Canal

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I want to present a matter of public importance before the House. The problem of drinking water is still there in most of the villages of desert districts of Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Churu of Rajasthan. The Schemes were formulated to supply drinking water to villages by means of tube-wells but those tube-wells are also becoming dry due to the scarcity of water.

The drinking water has not yet been supplied to many villages and several hamlets, which have been declared villages, in the above mentioned districts.

The water in most of the villages of these districts is saline. There are such villages where either there is no water at all or the supply is very less. In some of the villages the tube-wells have also not been successful.

The permanent solution for the problem

of drinking water of these districts is the Indira Gandhi Canal. The State Government have formulated some schemes to supply drinking water from the Indira Gandhi Canal to some villages and the city of Jaisalmer. But these are not adequate. Therefore, it is necessary for the State Government to formulate a scheme for supply of drinking water to all the villages of these districts and important cities like Barmer, Pokaran, Shergarh, Bulotra, Siwana and the headquarters of Tehsil and Panchayat Committees.

An amount of Rs. 2 thousand crore is required to solve the said problem and the Government of Rajasthan is unable to arrange such a big amount.

Therefore, the Government of Rajasthan should prepare a scheme to supply drinking water from the Indira Gandhi Canal to the desert villages and cities of Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Churu and for the implementation of this Scheme the Central Government should make a provision of 1500 crore rupees in the coming Seventh and Eighth Year Plans and the Rajasthan Government should mobilise 500 crore rupees for this purpose.

- (viii) Need for providing improved quality of cattle feed to U.P., Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to your notice under Rule 377 that the cattle wealth is in abundance in the Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Chhota Nagpur in Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal and in the plateaus of Madhya Pradesh. In spite of having hundreds of cows and goats, some tribals or farmers get very less quantity of milk. The height of the cows of these regions is less and give as much milk as goats give. The milk giving capacity of the cattle of these regions is less than 15 per cent in comparison to that of cattle of other regions of India. Every body knows about the importance of milk in our public and social life. There is no scarcity of cattle feed in forests and good quality fodder can be developed extensively with the help of the Government. The breed of these short statured cows, buffaloes and goats can be improved but, unfortunately,

the Government have not taken any step to promote the cattle wealth of these areas. In order to promote the notional productivity it is necessary that a programme must be made for improving the breed of the cattle of these areas and for arranging good quality fodder. This will ensure economic development of the people living in those plateaus and their children would become healthy citizens of India. Only then the schemes like "Operation Flood" and integrated rural development will be successful. I, therefore, demand that proper arrangements be made for supply of cattle feed.

12.40 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1988-89—Contd.

[English]

Ministry of Agriculture—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House shall now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Shri Jujhar Singh to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. Agriculture is the most important subject of India. This time, the Government of India have paid a special attention to this subject. More provision has been made in the Budget also. Though, the amount granted to this Ministry is Rs. 86 crore less than that provided in the previous year but it has been increased indirectly for dryland farming, etc. This is a welcome step and through you, I want to thank the Ministry of Agriculture for this.

At the outset, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture towards the fact that in villages now the educated people in the field of agriculture have also begun paying their attention towards agriculture. The people have now started

paying their attention towards the development and the scientific inventions made in the field of agriculture. Once there was a time, when the farmer used to undertake farming in the traditional manner but now new methods have been discovered which the farmers want to adopt and are ready to accept the new inventions made in this field. This is a great achievement and I feel that the newly developed varieties have found favour in different parts of India. I would like to say that 20 or 30 years ago, the farming used to be undertaken in a traditional manner in my home state, Rajasthan. But a great change have come now and we have started growing new crops. By growing different crops the economic position of the farmers have improved and this is very good. I would like to urge upon the Government to make proper use of their enthusiasm by involving them completely in the whole process.

The other thing which I am to submit is that the people, including the farmers, have begun to realise that the disparity between the cities and villages has increased. However, the urban people think that the farmer have become prosperous and their income has increased. This is true but the farmers are not getting the same amenities and facilities as are available to the people of towns and cities. The urban people have not yet been able to understand the rural people. In this context, I want to draw the attention of the House towards my question which I had put before the Consultative Committee on Agriculture two years ago. A survey of Bombay Chambers of Commerce has been got conducted in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra through the Tata Consultative Service. The report of the survey was presented to the Members of Parliament and the Department of Agriculture of the Government of India. The survey team like many urban people were of the view that farmers have become prosperous and their investment is not productive. Having these views in their minds, they went to the villages and submitted a very important report which is now before the Government of India. In the Consultative Committee I asked the hon. Member and the Secretary whether a report containing practical suggestions had been received. I was extremely pained to hear that from the

[Shri Jujhar Singh]

Secretary downwards nobody in the Agriculture Ministry was aware of such an important expert Committee's report. This is the sort of interest the Government officials have in the field of agriculture. At least an expert Committee's report should be respected for the new ideas and suggestions it presents so that these can be accepted.

In the last few years agricultural production in our country has declined. The country's target for 1988-86 is 166 million tonnes. Last year's agricultural production was 144 million tonnes. So production has to go up by 22 million tonnes to achieve the target set for this goal.

The agricultural yield per acre in our country is much less than that of other countries. In spite of the interests of cultivators being taken care of and availability of all facilities average agricultural production in India comes to a mere 1/3rd of that of other countries. The average wheat production in India is 1848 kilogram per hectare. In Denmark this figure is 7095, in Ireland 7291 and in the Netherlands it is 6773. Similarly the average rice production in India is very less as compared to other countries. While the average production of rice in our country stands at 2025 kilograms per hectare, in South Korea, North Korea, Japan and China it is 6000 kilogram or more.

There are some countries which became independent at the same time as India. Forty years before their plight was the same as that of India. But the last 40 years have seen them take rapid strides in the agricultural sector and today their average yield is three times more than that of India. So we cannot afford to remain content with whatever we have achieved in the agricultural sector. As a matter of fact, agricultural production in India still has a lot of room for growth.

Seventy per cent of the country's population is dependent on agriculture. Even 40 years ago 70% of the population was dependent on agriculture. In other countries as the pace of progress has increased the percentage of people dependent on agriculture has decreased. There the people have turned to other

occupations and thus have diversified their activities. But in these 40 years the percentage of people dependent on agriculture in India has remained constant at 70%-73%. This 70% of the country's population cannot remain dependent on agriculture forever. They should be absorbed in alternative occupations.

In our country 70% of land is 'dry-land' while the remaining 30% is 'irrigated-land'. The Agriculture Department should give more attention to the development of dry-land. Ways should be found to develop this land so that its yield can be increased. The Government should formulate a scheme for this purpose.

It has also been seen that even though irrigational facilities have developed their maintenance is not up to the mark. For the maintenance of the small sub-division of Baran in my constituency nearly Rs. 40 lakhs are given under the yearly 'maintenance-fund'. But all this money is used up in employees' salaries alone. Along with this I want to say that this money is not made available in time. Employees of the Irrigation and other departments do not perform their duties properly. What I mean to say is that irrigation potential is not being utilised to the maximum. Efforts should be made to derive maximum benefits out of the irrigation potential developed so far.

Now I want to say something about land reforms. Discussions on this subject are held from time to time. Many hon. Members have also spoken on this subject. It is said that land reforms are not implemented fully. Inequality in society is increasing due to this factor. In the last 40 years irrigation facilities have been developed and many dams constructed. It is in the places where large dams have been constructed, bungling in the ownership of land has been indulged into to the greatest extent: The people with clout have gone to the extent of registering land in the names of dogs and cat. All this bungling has been indulged into openly. The Government should look into this matter. I request the Government to find out where and why land reforms have not been implemented? In particular, those people should be identified who have registered land under fictitious

names in places where new potentials have been developed. This should be done to know the people behind the failure of land reforms.....(Interruptions).....Similarly the Agriculture Ministry needs to give more attention towards dry-land farming. There are mainly 2-3 problems affecting dry-land farming. Excessive land erosion is one of them. The Government has not been able to give much attention to dry land development(Interruptions).....Soil erosion is most prominent on dry land.

[English]

SHRI M.R. SAIKIA (Nowgong): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, agriculture is the primary occupation of the people of India. Nearly 75 per cent of the people depend on this primary occupation. For the last several years, this primary occupation has been suffering from natural calamities like flood and drought. States such as Assam, Bihar, West Bengal are suffering from heavy flood and States like Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, UP, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are suffering from acute drought. Therefore, if you really want to improve the acres of production, prominent measures should be taken to control flood and drought. In our State of Assam, the mighty river Brahmaputra is flowing together with its 40 tributaries. We have been pressing since long to control the flood in our State but no steps have been taken so far. As a result of this, the State is suffering from heavy flood. Steps should be taken to control the flood, that is, excess water should be taken away from the surplus areas to those areas where there is scarcity of water. Side by side, these drought affected areas should be provided with extensive irrigation facilities. The Government should take some prominent measures to provide these irrigation facilities to the drought affected areas. Unless these measures are taken up, we shall not be able to improve the production. What happens in India is that we find that more or less we depend on monsoon. If monsoons comes, there will be success and if it fails, the production will also fail. And 30 per cent of our areas depend on irrigation and 70 per cent is based on monsoon. Therefore, at this rate, we shall never be able to achieve our target.

Now, the prires are rising day by day.

As a result of this, the agricultural appliances or inputs are also rising and the poor marginal farmers and the small farmers have not been able to purchase better quality inputs. Therefore, I suggest to make provisions for providing better agricultural credit facilities so that they will be able to purchase better quality of inputs. Thereby, efficiency will improve, volume of production will increase and the cost will be reduced. To encourage the farmers, the Government should come forward with an assurance for remunerative prices for the agricultural products.

13.00 hrs.

So, I would say that the remunerative prices should be given. And then, Sir, they should be provided side by side with the ample agricultural facilities because if the required inputs are not provided to poor and marginal farmers, they will not be able to produce the better quality of agricultural produce. They should be provided with the Seed Agricultural Credit so that they can purchase better quality of agricultural inputs and in this way they may be able to reduce the cost of production of their products. Therefore, poor farmers should be provided extensively with the agricultural facilities.

The farmers should also be encouraged to go in the deficit crop areas, i.e. to produce more and more oil seeds and pulses because for these we have to incur heavy expenditure in foreign exchange. Thereby our balance of payment is affected. The deficit in the balance of payment should be removed.

My friend mentioned about the land reforms. Though many years back Ceiling Act and the Land Reform laws were passed, but what is happening. They are not implemented properly because the vested interests such as feudal lords are trying to hide their landed property by means of adopting anti-social practices, benami transactions and even in fake names. They keep their property in the name of husband, wife, children, servants, dogs, cats etc. The Government should take a note of it and effectively try to implement these land reform laws and the Land Ceiling Act. Unless the Government come forward to implement these laws effectively, it will not be able to increase the

[Shri M.R. Saikia]

agricultural production. This situation is created by the vested interest and, therefore, Government must take some effective steps in this direction.

Again, what you find; there is a vast difference, like heaven and hell, between the prices of industrial products and the agricultural produce. The Government should adopt some measures to bring parity in the prices of agricultural produce and industrial products and thereby the poor farmers will be given an impetus to produce more. My request to the Government is that though laws have been passed long back, we find that they are only on the paper. The Government must look into it.

Again, the Government should see that better quality seeds are supplied to the farmers. At present, the seeds supplied to the poor farmers are of poor quality; therefore, the yield also is not only reduced but is of poor quality. I request the Government to supply good quality seeds so that the production may be increased at a lower cost.

I would like to mention about the floods. Unless the Government takes certain prominent measures to control flood, some of the States will always suffer from such calamities. That is the most important problem that the country is facing. Therefore, I would request the Government to provide sufficient funds, the financial assistance to those states who have been suffering from flood and acute drought. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the Demands relating to the Ministry of Agriculture. We are very happy to see that the recent Budget has been helpful to the farmers by making provisions for cooperative credit, deduction in rent, greater outlay for irrigation projects and so on. So many other things have been introduced in this Budget and we as agriculturists welcome it.

Sir, I would like to speak only on some of those points which I think other speakers have touched very slightly. The main point I want to stress is the need to reconstruct our agriculture. Since Independence, we have been promising the agriculturists that agriculture will be reconstructed. During

the last 40 years, we have not been able to reconstruct agriculture, though we have been supporting the agriculture sector and doing everything like giving land to the tiller, providing cooperative credit facilities, high yielding variety seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, pumps, electricity and what not. We have also got regulated markets. In spite of all these things, what do we see? Last year when there was failure of crops just one season, the whole economy of the country has just collapsed. Therefore, I would like to suggest that there should be a study on these factors and it should be seen as to why agriculturist is not able to stand on its own legs even after giving so many inputs. When there is just one bad year and failure of crop, the whole government has to run to the rescue. Therefore, I request through you the hon. Minister for Agriculture to kindly look into this aspect.

I am very happy that crop insurance scheme is introduced. But I find that there are certain lacunae and in spite of lodging many protests, the Government, the GIC and the State Governments do not care for the farmer. I remember one case where, in spite of writing to the Chief Minister and the Agriculture Minister in the State and to the Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Agriculture here, nobody has replied so far. I would like to know from the Government how they are going to give insurance relief when there is a dispute about crop cutting experiment between the Department of Agriculture and the Revenue Department which conduct the crop cutting experiment. My experience shows that the Revenue Department is more conservative than the Department of Agriculture. If some injustice is done, do we have a machinery to look into it? I personally know some case and that is why I am speaking about this issue. I would request the hon. Minister to give some relief in this connection.

The seeds of high yielding and quality varieties are produced in the private sector and the prices of these quality seeds are exorbitant. There is no check on them. We must have a check on these too, so that everybody can get benefit out of it.

There is another factor which I would like to bring to your notice. It has been

seen that wheat is purchase at Rs. 162 per quintal. But what are the incidental charges? Incidental charges per quintal come to Rs. 103! What sort of an economy is this? You take from the agriculturists one quintal of wheat by paying him just Rs. 162 and for handling the very same one quintal of wheat, you charge us Rs. 103! I would like the whole House to consider this thing as to how many times this thing had taken place.

Then about fertilizers, I would like to say one thing. The SSP—Single Super Phosphate—is produced today in the country mostly in the private sector. Now, especially in Maharashtra and Gujarat, it has been seen that the co-operative societies which are being formed by the agriculturists themselves are coming forward and they should be given preference and they should be encouraged to start the factory. If that is not done, then the SSP will remain in the hands of the private sector and that would be detrimental to the progress of the agriculturists.

I would also suggest that gas should be used in chemical factories. Today we see that it is being used for other things and not in chemical factories. I would request the hon. Minister to please look into this matter and give us some concrete idea.

The Marathwada region in Maharashtra is famous for red kandhari—cattle breed—and Deovani.

About red kandhari, a lot of research has undergone and the Dean of Veterinary College has written to the Government that red kandhari be accepted as a breed at all-India level. The case is pending with the Government and I would request that it should be given immediate attention and see how it can be helped because it is a breed and we want it to be accepted at all India level.

Regarding Crop Insurance, I have forgotten one point and that is, today, you take 80 per cent of the average yield as the threshold yield. In our country we find a circle of five years. One year there is complete failure. Two years, it is just poor. Then for one year, it is normal and for the other year it is the best. When you have decided to undertake the average yield, how is that

you don't take that average yield as your threshold yield? Why do you have a separate threshold? Today you have reduced that from 100 per cent to 80 per cent. There is no need of this. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly look into this and do justice to the farmers.

Lastly, I thank the Minister for all the schemes. But I do not know how is that for Crop Insurance the provision is only one lakh. I think, it must be by mistake or I must have been mistaken. So, I do not know when this scheme is to be extended and why the provision is so low.

I once again thank you for having given me the time.

[Translation]

SHRI BIRINDER SINGH (Hissar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture has been under discussion for the last many hours. I think the Ministries of water Management, Energy as well as Food and Civil Supplies are by any means directly concerned with agriculture. Therefore, Sir, I would like to request the House through you to establish such a practice that all the Ministers or their representatives remain present in the House at the time when the Demands of Grants in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture are under discussion.

First of all, I would like to state that special provisions have been made for agriculture in the Budget for 1988-89. The agriculture oriented Budget providing various facilities to farmers is being hailed not only in the House but also in the whole of the country. I offer my thanks to the Prime Minister, the Minister of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture for the same. However, I would like to refer to some basic problems being faced by the agriculture sector which require consideration with a view to find out their solution.

I would like to say that Rs. 6000 crore have been earmarked in the Budget for subsidising the agriculture sector. The moot point is whether this huge amount of Rs. 6000 crores would directly reach the farmers.

[Shri Birinder Singh]

First of all, I want to speak about fertilizers. Out of Rs. 6000 crores, Rs. 3000 crores have been allocated for fertilizers. Out of it Rs. 2750 crores have been earmarked for the indigenously manufactured fertilizers and remaining 250 crores for the imported fertilizers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the subsidy which we give, is given to the factory owners, either of private, public or of cooperative sector instead of to the farmers. I would like to know as to how and by which committee this subsidy is determined and who are the members of that Committee. Are there such persons on the Committee who represent farmers? What is the criterion on the basis of which the cost of and the margin of profit on one tonne of fertilizer is determined by the factory owners?

Seven and a half per cent of subsidy has been provided in this Budget. Seven and a half per cent cheap fertilizer would be provided for next two crop seasons. This has been done to avoid expenses on heavy inventory as a result of less demand due to drought and flood situation which prevailed in the country last year. That is why this concession has been given. This concession of seven and a half per cent has been given by a factory owner who can suffer this loss. One can imagine the profit which is earned by that factory owner.

In case of fertilizers a subsidy ranging from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 per tonne is provided. I would like to bring to your notice the names of such two companies that are manufacturing the kisan fertilizer but are selling the same for manufacturing explosives. For explosives, fertilizer is manufactured in powder form whereas for agricultural use, it is manufactured in granule form. The Punjab National Fertilizer Company and the Hari Fertilizer Company are such two companies which are getting subsidy ranging from Rs. 1800 to Rs. 2000 per tonne of fertilizer for manufacturing the Kisan fertilizer which is manufactured in powder form and not in granule form and which is sold in the market for manufacturing explosives. This powder form fertilizer might be used by the

disruptive and extremist forces active in the country for manufacturing explosives. Why the Government do not keep a constant vigil on such companies availing subsidy in the name of the farmers? Why these things are allowed to happen?

Secondly, a provision of Rs. 2,750 has been made for granting subsidy on indigenous fertilizers. The country should be told as to how much subsidy has been given to factories both in private as well as cooperative sectors separately and also the number of factories to which subsidy has been given and also the criterion on the basis of which this subsidy has been fixed. A high power commission consisting of representatives of farmers, fertilizer scientists, technocrats and the people of the Ministry should be set up to formulate a policy and also to determine the quantum of subsidy which should be given to the factory owners. In my opinion instead of providing the subsidy of Rs. 3000 crore to the factory owners in the name of farmers it should be deposited in the nationalised banks of the country or advancing loans to the farmers at 4% interest so that the amount of subsidy may reach the farmers.

I would also like to say something about the Price Policy of the Government. The Minister of Agriculture should see that all the vacancies of the representatives of farmers in the Agricultural Price and Cost Commission should be filled. In my opinion if you want to give representation to each and every point of view of the farmers, then one representative from each of the 16 agricultural climatic zones created by the Government should be included in it. Along with it I would like to point out that prices of crops of the farmers are fixed with a view to give remunerative prices to them as has been stated in the beginning of the guidelines issued to the Agricultural Price and Cost Commission.

[English]

"To ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encouraging them for higher investment and production and to safeguard the interest of consumers by making supply at reasonable price."

[Translation]

A provision of Rs. 2300 crores has been made in the Budget for the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies for granting subsidy to the consumers. Out of which Rs. 600 crores are given to the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies in the name of pilferage of and damage caused to the foodgrains. In fact, the foodgrains are stolen from the godowns of the F.C.I. and warehouses. Foodgrains are also stolen during transportation by railways. 8 to 10 kg. of foodgrains get stolen from a bag of 100 kg while it reaches the consumer. For this a subsidy of Rs. 600 crores is provided. It has to be seen at how many points, storage and handling can be minimised. Once grains are stored at the time of making procurement in one State and again it is stored in another state for supplying to the consumer. Thus Rs. 103 per bag are spent in the name of consumer. Rs. 2300 crore are earmarked to provide subsidy to the farmers. We are providing this subsidy with a view to encouraging the grower to produce more. You will have to change this system.

One thing I would like to say about co-operatives in respect of which there are different laws in different States. We find that where the cooperative movement has flourished, there has been minimum interference by the Government in the working of cooperatives but where it has failed there has been more interference by the Government. I would like that a Conference of Chief Ministers or the Ministers of Cooperatives of States be convened to evolve and apply a uniform law in respect of co-operatives in the whole of the country. Farmers of Maharashtra and Gujarat have been benefited by their cooperative movement because there has been the least state interference.

In Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana where the cooperative movement has failed, if twenty farmers think of setting up a small scale factory in the cooperative sector and make all preparations, the administrator takes over its control on the pretext of mal-administration. What I mean to say is this that there should be a uniform law. The areas where cooperative movement is failing, they should be compelled to adhere to these laws. Loans are being advanced to

farmers under the cooperative system and also by the Nationalised Banks. If a farmer after taking a loan from a nationalised bank becomes a defaulter then legal notice is issued on him and the charges of lawyer and other expenses are also charged from him. Thus he is so much burdened, that he is totally unable to repay the instalments of loan and interest. Commercial Banks should also advance loans to the farmer on the same lines as adopted in the cooperative structure. During 1986-87 it has been envisaged to advance loans to more than 7,000 crore farmers in the agricultural sector. I would like to state that in the areas that have been in the grip of drought for the last 2 or more years some concessions have been given to the farmers. Their loans have been deferred. Short term loans have been converted into long term loans. But all this is not benefiting the farmers, because interest of the deferred period has also to be paid by them, when a six month's loan is converted into a three year's loan. The interest of deferred period should be waived so that the burden of it does not fall on the farmers. I would also like to refer to the crop insurance scheme. The hon. Minister has admitted in one or two meetings that enforcement of the crop insurance scheme was a joke played on the farmers. The Government has introduced this scheme to secure the loans advanced by the cooperative or other banks. Even if the Government pay the premium of small and marginal farmers then also it is not going to help all the farmers. If the Government really wants to enforce this insurance scheme then it must introduce it throughout the country. All kinds of crops and lands must be brought under this scheme. The Hon. Deputy Speaker, will be surprised to know that the Central Government has not paid a single penny to the farmers though the Government of Gujarat sent insurance claims of Rs. 400 crores. If somebody's car gets scratches then he also breaks window-panes and lights to file a claim of Rs. 5-6 thousand.....
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : I would submit that I am speaking only on this

[Shri Birinder Singh]

topic and this is my first speech in this session.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot give five minutes; you have already taken fifteen minutes and there are many Members who have to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : In the claim the share of the Surveyor and the workshop owner is Rs. 2 thousand each. This way other parts of the car also get replaced. Such is the functioning of insurance companies. Only the loan taken by the farmer has been secured. I want to submit that the responsibility of running the scheme should be taken over from the G.I.C. and entrusted to the State Marketing Boards. The Government should pay premium out of the subsidy of Rs. 2,300 crore being offered to farmers to produce more and the subsidy of Rs. 3,000 crore to the factory owners in the name of fertilizers and this amount should be shared by the Central as well as the State Governments. Every crop of the farmer and every region should be brought under the scheme. For claiming damages revenue village should be treated as a unit and not a Taluka, Tehsil or a Block. Unfortunately every factory owner sets up his factory near a city. He thinks of purchasing a good agricultural land near the city. All the big cities have come up on the areas abundant in water and good quality land. Every factory owner acquires land at throw away prices. Just like prior clearance of the Ministry of Environment is necessary for setting up any big project, similarly there should also be an Act providing for prior approval of the Minister of Agriculture for acquiring any agricultural land for setting up a factory so that the fertile agricultural land is safeguarded against acquisition. Only such agricultural land should be acquired where the water level is very low, where there is brackish water or where the land gives less or no produce. The hon. Minister has the experience of the Ministry of Environment which he should put to good use. I will also request the hon. Minister that he should not remain satisfied with the statistics which are presented and should not have blind faith in the bureaucrats. Rather he should make an indepth study in this regard. Today

in case of every subsidy, injustice is being done to the farmers. About half of the subsidy never reaches the farmers and is taken away in between. In the matter of rural development, more facilities should be given to the farmers for increasing production. This will raise their purchasing power and will also promote development of villages. At present lakhs of rupees are being spent under the R.L.E.G.P. and N.R.E.P. for digging ponds which go dry after one year. I would suggest that such projects should be set up which can generate work for 15-20 families. The projects should be agro-based so that economic condition of the areas where they are set up improves and conditions are created for making economic development. Wherever the Government gives subsidy, it should set up committees to go into the cases of misuse of subsidies given to the farmers.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : I thank you for giving me this opportunity to intervene in the debate. The hon. Minister of Agriculture will be replying to the debate at the end of the debate.

We have been hearing the hon. Members speak for the last few days on the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation. Not many hon. Members have made points about fertilisers. I think, Mr. Birender Singh, who just now spoke, made more points on fertilisers than all the other hon. Members put together.

I would like to react to certain remarks made by them. But before I do that I would like to say that the fertiliser industry has grown exponentially both in production as well as in consumption since we have achieved independence. When the Britishers left us, we had inherited a traditionally low productivity agricultural system and we used to use only nominal quantities of fertilisers. The British normally used fertilisers for tea and coffee plantations and spices. Now the use of fertiliser has

been spread to various others activities of agriculture. In 1951-52 the production of fertilisers in this country was only 37,000 tonnes. Today the production of fertilisers in this country, I am happy to say, is 71.31 lakh tonnes. The consumption also has grown exponentially. Today the consumption of fertilisers is 90 lakh tonnes as compared to only 60,000 tonnes in 1951-52. In the first two Plans we had met most of our fertiliser consumption only through imports. 50 per cent of our consumption was met through imports. In the first two years of the Sixth Plan we had reduced the imports to about 25 to 30 per cent. And I am happy to say that in 1986-87 and 1987-88 we have imported only about 5 to 7 per cent of our consumption from abroad.

Mr. Birender Singh, Mr. Jeevaratnam and Mr. Basava Raju made a specific point about subsidy to farmers. I agree with the hon. Members that Rs. 3000 crores is being provided as subsidy to the farmers this year. Their contention is that this subsidy is going to the fertiliser industry and not to the farmers. The point is, in any system of administered prices, subsidy or price control is at the producers' end. It cannot be at the consumer's end because it is a problem to coordinate this. We have nearly 1.5 lakh retail outlets of fertilisers in this country. If we are going to have a system of giving subsidy to the farmers and they purchase fertilisers, we will not be able to control it. And ultimately what will happen is that the farmers will not get fertilisers, fertiliser production will reduce and agricultural production will reduce.

Another point made by Mr. Birender Singh and some other hon. Members who spoke the other day, is about this 7.5 per cent discount.

SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : My point is that how do you calculate the cost of one bag or one tonne when there is no representative of the farmers in this price fixation committee ?

SHRI R. PRABHU : He has said that this discount was given because there was high inventory of fertilisers in this country.

There is no doubt that there is excess stock of urea in the country. We have about 3 million tonnes of urea stock in the country. But I would like to tell him that this discount was not given to liquidate the stock. This discount was given to help the farmers whose economic power has been eroded by drought. We have seen in the past that by decreasing the prices of fertilisers we have not increased the consumption of fertilisers. This has been our experience.

It is not true that fertilisers deteriorate because of stocking because the manufacturers' rotate the stock. It is not as if they keep the same old stock in the godowns and keep it till they can sell it.

He has said that the farmers should be associated in the fixation of retention price. Today the retention price scheme is there for fertilisers. We have committee called FICC which determines the retention price for each of the fertiliser units. It is true that no farmers' representative is there because this is basically coordinated by the Government. We fix the price. We have some outsiders on this committee, but they are not farmers' representatives. The retention price of fertiliser industry is based on 80 per cent capacity utilisation giving them a post-tax profit of 12 per cent. This post-tax profit of 12 per cent is given to all industries which have administered price scheme.

Sir, one Member, I think who is not present here today—Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao, who started this debate, made some points about low consumption of fertilisers in this country. He quoted figures saying that Pakistan had a consumption of 50 kgs. per hectare; Bangladesh had a consumption of 39 kgs. per hectare. I would like to set the record straight here that our average consumption in India is 50 kg. per hectare and Punjab has a consumption of 150 kgs per hectare. So, we are not lagging behind in our consumption of fertilizers. I do agree with him that we should increase the consumption of fertilizers in this country. Because of this, the State Governments and the Fertilizer Companies are doing a lot of extension programmes training the

[Shri R. Prabhu]

farmers to use more fertilizers and telling them that using more fertilizers will give better yield and better profitability.

Some other points were also made that in addition to chemical fertilizers, they should use manure also. About this point also, we are trying to educate the farmers saying that the soil would be depleted of micro-nutrients if they do not use manure. So, they are being told that it would be better to use manure also.

One Member from Tamil Nadu Shri R. Jeevarathinam said that there was gas find in Tamilnadu in Narimanam and in other places and so an Ammonium-Urea Complex factory should be set up in Tamil Nadu. I am not sure that we have enough gas find just now to set up a huge fertilizer complex there. As and when we have enough gas there in Tamil Nadu, we will certainly consider the request to set up a fertilizer plant in Tamil Nadu.

One Member from Andhra Pradesh Shri Sode Ramaiah made a statement that the Fertilizer Companies are spending a lot of money in having programmes for celebrating the 40th Anniversary of India's Independence and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Centenary. I would like to state that this Government is very proud that freedom is 40 years old. The fertilizer industry also is proud of this fact. It is also a proud fact that the fertilizer industry—nitrogenous fertilizer industry—in this country is also 40 years old. We are not having any special programmes because of this. We are only dedicating the programmes that we have already got. Social schemes like adoption of villages, plantation of trees, digging of tube-well in villages, distribution of artificial limbs and toy banks for children are there. These programmes already exist. These are the extensions services. We are only dedicating these programmes in this year to the 40th year of India's Independence; and next year to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Centenary and also this year to the 40 years of the fertilizer industry. Sir, I would not like to hake too much time because there are a lot of Members to speak. I think, I have covered all the points that have been made by the hon. Members.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : What about having the SSP factories in the Cooperative Sector ?

SHRI R. PRABHU : Shri Uttam Rathod made the point that SSP factories should be built in the Cooperative Sector. I would like to assure the hon. Member that we do not have anything against the Cooperative Sector for SSP. We will consider whatever applications that have been made to us. I am very happy that he has made a statement that gas should be used for fertilizers rather than power generation. This has been our stand. We think that the chemical values of gas should be used before thermal values are exploited.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that the fertilizer industry has had a phenomenal growth in this country. In 1986-87, we have had a growth rate of 22.8 per cent; 1987-88 has been a year of consolidation for us with a small growth of 1.72 per cent and this year—1988-89, we expect the growth rate of 20.61 per cent. This is in comparison to the average industrial growth of about 8 per cent.

I would also like to assure the Members that the fertilizer industry is doing its utmost to have extention services, farmers' education programmes to increase consumption of fertilizers.

Today, unfortunately, 75 per cent of fertilizers consumption is in 30 per cent irrigated areas of cultivation and we are trying to see that the consumption of fertilizers increases in dry-land areas. We are trying to educate the farmers through various extension programmes.

I would also like to assure the hon. members that the fertilizer industry in this country would always stand by the farmers of this country and do its most to increase its agricultural production.

SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : What about the two industries which are manufacturing powder instead of granules—and which is diverted for explosives ?

SHRI R. PRABHU : I wanted to leave it to the Agriculture Minister to reply. But since he has raised it, I may

say that two factories do make ammonium nitrate which is also used for explosives. But wherever it has come to our knowledge that this fertiliser is being used for explosive-manufacture in violation of the Essential Commodities Act, we are taking action under the Essential Commodities Act. I assure the hon. Member that we will take action if there is any violation, and I would request him to please let us know of any specific violations in this connection.

[Translation]

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Sir, I support these demands. This year's budget has made 40% more allocation for the agriculture and allied sectors. I welcome all the steps taken by the Government of India for making up the shortage of foodgrains caused by the severest drought in the country. However, I must say one thing in this connection. In spite of such a serious drought the production of foodgrains has not suffered as much as was feared. This shows the strength of the agricultural sector and I have no hesitation to say that the agricultural sector remains strong because of the policies being followed by the Central Government from the time of Smt. Indira Gandhi. Shri Rajiv Gandhi and his Government are trying to implement those policies with more vigour and efficiency.

On this occasion I want to say a word about the agricultural production and productivity. It is a fact that the per hectare of production of foodgrains in our country is far below the world average. We occupy only the 31st position in regard to production of wheat and rice. This is a matter which should engage the serious attention of the Government. Why is it that we are not able to produce 3000 or 4000 KG of wheat from one hectare. Why is it that we cannot produce the same quantity of rice in one hectare? Ours is a country which has a very advanced agricultural science. We have a world famous agricultural scientist here. We have agricultural universities and research institutions. Despite all this our production is not increasing. The experienced

Minister of Agriculture must pay attention to this. I request the Government to take all steps necessary to raise the per hectare production of foodgrains to at least 4000 KG. Another point is about the green revolution. It is true that green revolution brought about revolutionary changes in agricultural production. However, according to some experts production in the green revolution area has reached a plateau. We are not able to raise the production further. They also say that the natural fertility of land is slowly being destroyed by excessive use of fertilizers and high yielding seeds. If this is true then it should be seriously examined by the Government because it is going to affect our production seriously. If conclusion of these experts is right the Government must find a remedy and devise a new strategy for production.

13.49 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH in the Chair]

This year's budget provides Rs. 1295 crores for agriculture and irrigation. It is said that the Government proposes to bring under irrigation and additional area of 2.05 million hectares of land. Our agriculture depends even now on rains. We have not been able to provide irrigation facilities to even 40% of the cultivable land. How many irrigation projects are lying incomplete in different parts of the country. Take the case of Kerala. The Palghat district of Kerala is known as granary of the State. It is also this district which faces the severest drought. The Kuriarkutty-Karapara project was designed to provide irrigation facilities in Kozhinjampara and other areas in this district. This project has not been cleared so far. Even now I cannot say whether this project will be implemented or not. I therefore request the Government to implement this project as quickly as possible. I would request the Government to complete all the incomplete irrigation project in the country and increase irrigation facilities.

Let me know come to certain specific problems of my State. Last year Kerala faced a very severe drought which caused

[Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan]

wide spread damage to crops. I had discussed this problem in detail while speaking on the Kerala budget. Half of the land in Kerala is under plantation plant like coconut, Arecanut, Rubber, pepper etc. Damage to these crops has really ruined the economy of the State. Acute shortage of drinking water is being felt in almost all the districts of the State. This problem is particularly serious in the Palghat district. The Central Government had sent a study team to study the seriousness of the situation and later sent relief but the Government in the State is not interested in providing relief to the people affected by drought. That Government has tried to make political capital out of the situation. Even the amount sanctioned by the Centre has not been spent properly by that Government. In such a situation the Central Government should have a direct supervision over the relief measures meant for the drought affected areas.

Many people do not know that the damage to crops like coconut, Arecanut, rubber etc. will have longer impact. If a coconut tree is damaged, the grower will have to wait 4-5 years to get yield from replanted tree. Just imagine how the poor farmer who depends entirely on the income from these crops live. Therefore, there must be a permanent arrangement to help the growers of these crops. Similarly, the amount of 200 rupees which is being paid to farmers who lost their cash crops is too inadequate, because cost of production of these crops is very high. I therefore demand that this amount should be raised.

Another point is about the allotment of foodgrains by the department of rural development under NREP, RLEGP etc. At present the workers are paid 50% of their wages in wheat and rice. The Centre allots foodgrains to Kerala under this programme in ratio of 50 : 50. Nobody in the villages of Kerala eats wheat and they are all rice eaters. Therefore, the Government should allot rice in place of wheat.

Another very important point to which I want to draw the attention of the Minister is with regard to action plan to increase agricultural production. The main

crop in Kerala is paddy. Of course it is true that due to various reasons production of paddy in Kerala has been declining during the past one decade. Still we have been able to produce 12 lakh tonnes of paddy every year. But the Government of India did not include Kerala in the programme for the development of agriculture. I understand that 18 States have been selected under this programme. Our neighbours like Tamilnadu or Karnataka have been included. But I do not know why Kerala has been left out. I have no doubt that if proper incentives and financial assistance are given to the enlightened farmers of Kerala, they will increase the production much. So I strongly demand that Kerala should also be included in this programme.

Finally I will conclude my speech after dealing with a problem of my district Palghat. The Attapadi tribal belt is in this district. The drought has made the life of the Adivasis miserable. Having no employment they are virtually on the verge of starvation. The State Government claims to have spent Rs. 16 crores on the welfare of the Adivasis here. This means Rs. 1 lakh per adivasis family, But no impact is visible there. Recently the Public Accounts of the Kerala Assembly visited this tribal belt and studied the conditions of the adivasis. The Committee says that the State Government has not been able to provide medical facilities or even drinking water in this area. Sir, Attapadi lies in the rain shadow region of the Western Ghats. That is why this area is facing recurrent drought. I feel that this phenomenon should be studied by experts. The Government must take more sympathetic attitudes towards the problems of adivasis. Since the State Government has failed totally in this matter. The Centre must come forward and directly supervise the implementation of various programmes meant for the adivasis. I once again support these demands and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha) : I am supporting the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture because recently

there has been a trend on the part of the Central Government to support the cause of cultivators and farmers of our country. I am coming from a farmer's family and I know the difficulties of farmers of this country.

Paddy cultivation is a big loss in Kerala. People are abandoning paddy cultivation in Kerala. Therefore, I request the Minister to include paddy cultivation in the intensive cultivation programme of our country. Kindly include Kerala in the scheme of intensive paddy cultivation.

Because of drought conditions in the country irrigation schemes must be given priority. For paddy cultivation, schemes like Periyar Valley should be completed which could not be completed for the last 25 years in Kerala. I request the Minister to allot more funds for irrigation projects like Periyar Valley and to encourage paddy cultivation.

As my friend just now pointed out, the coconut cultivation takes seven to ten years for giving income. Because of drought conditions for the last few years, coconut cultivation is spoiled. I request the Minister to allot more funds for coconut cultivation and for its irrigation.

By way of tissue culture our scientists have found out a method of forming improved variety of seedlings. Unfortunately it is not coming in large scale. There is a shortage of good coconut seedlings in our country. I request the Minister to allot more funds and encourage tissue culture programme for coconut cultivation.

For dairy development there is good scope in our country. In foreign countries dairy development has advanced very much. I request the Minister to allot more funds for dairy development also.

For agricultural commodities there is no good price offered; especially for cash crops the prices offered are insufficient. Coconut oil, copra, nutmeg, and cloves are imported by our country and the prices of these commodities have crashed. So, I request the Hon. Minister to stop the import of these luxury items. The prices of these commodities have crashed by 50% within one month. So, I request the Minister to stop importing

these agricultural commodities and instead give a fair price for our cultivators.

The cost of pesticides, fertilizers and agricultural implements is very high when compared to international price. The Minister has recently announced subsidy for fertilizers. I request the Minister to give more encouragement by way of giving more subsidies for fertilizer, pesticide, etc.

The cash crop cultivators are suffering a lot because the prices of these commodities are not going up as in the case of factory goods where the prices have gone up by almost 100%. I request the Minister to look into this matter.

I am supporting the Demands for Grants of this Ministry because as I have already said, the recent trend of the Government is to encourage the farmers. Thank you.

14.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI TAPESHWAR SINGH (Bikramganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, after a long wait you have given me an opportunity to speak for a few minutes for which I am thankful to you. Today, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture. Though the hon. Minister of Agriculture has only recently taken over the charge of the Ministry of Agriculture yet the farmers are very enthusiastic as they have full faith in the hon. Minister of Agriculture and his team. The food situation in the country has improved a lot due to the ideology of and initiatives taken by the former Prime Minister Indiraji. Earlier our country used to produce 4 to 5 crore foodgrains which has gone up to 15 crore tonnes. According to the statement of the hon. Minister, this year the production of foodgrains is expected to go up by 1 crore 60 lakh tonnes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, all the infrastructure related to the Department of Agriculture, whether it be NCDC or the Seed Corporation, is working smoothly. Especially the National Cooperative Development Corporation which strengthens the cooperative movement, has no other aim except to encourage agricultural and industrial production in the country and to provide assistance. This is the only objective of the Corporation. The NCDC has done his work on a large

[Shri Tapeswar Singh]

scale in the country. Though with the capital made available by the Government of India other countries, the World Bank and the European Economic Community, the Corporation has done well in the field of cooperatives to help the farmers on a large scale by setting up a processing unit in the field of marketing and the National Seed Corporation has also performed well, yet through you I would like to request the hon. Minister to increase the production of seeds in the country. Last year my State was in the grip of floods and drought. My state needed seeds, but only 60 thousand quintal seeds were made available by the National Seed Corporation and the rest of the demand was met by using foodgrains as seeds supplied by the Food Corporation of India about which many complaints were made in Bihar.

Through you, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards one more thing. My submission to the hon. Minister is that it has become necessary about the subsidy which the Government is giving for fertilisers or for other things that the subsidy component given through cooperatives be withdrawn and instead the whole of the interest component be covered as subsidy. In case of default in the repayment of loan given for purchasing tractors or pumpsets, due to flood or drought, the Government charges penal interest etc. from the farmers. I request the hon. Minister to pay before hand the interest component as a subsidy to all the financial institutions instead of giving subsidy to the tune of 25 per cent or 50 per cent to the farmer.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I seek your permission to also speak on cooperatives in the august House when debate on agricultural development is in progress. I think co-operatives are playing a big role in agricultural development in the country. Cooperatives have made a great contribution in the field of agricultural development and production of foodgrains. At present 3.15 lakh cooperatives are functioning in the country out of which one lakh cooperative societies are functioning in the rural areas for distribution of loans, seeds, pesticides and fertilisers on a large scale there. The NABARD had advanced loans amounting to about

Rs. 3.5 crores to the farmers. Now the membership of cooperatives has risen to 15 crores in the country. The hon. Minister of Agriculture is also holding the charge of cooperation. In our country the cooperative movement is expanding, not only in the field of agriculture but also in the field of industry. In the field of industry 325 sugar mills are functioning in the cooperative sector. Out of the total sugar production in the country, 60 per cent is being produced in the cooperative sector. For producing fertilizers, the IFFCO and TIFCO have been set up in the cooperative sector. These fertiliser plants are producing more than the installed capacity in the cooperative sector. I would like to inform the hon. Minister, that the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhiji, has written to all the Chief Ministers to restore the democratic character of cooperatives where they have been superseded. In Madras cooperatives are in supersession for the last 13 years and same is the position in big States like Uttar Pradesh.

Since the Government of Telugu Desam has come into power in Andhra Pradesh, the cooperatives are in supersession. Similarly in Kerala also since the new Government has come into power the co-operatives are in supersession. I would like to request the hon. Minister to direct all those superseded cooperative societies that get money from the NABARD and the NCDC, should be told that the funds would be granted to them only when they restore their cooperative character otherwise they will not be granted funds. Through you I want to point out to the hon. Minister that keeping in view the expansion taking place, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru had declared that there would be mixed economy in the country and both private and public sectors would be working side by side and a day would come when the co-operative sector would also be formed. I demand that a separate co-operative sector be formed.

Just now our friend Shri Birinder Singh stated that while discussing agriculture, the subject of irrigation automatically crops up. I want to tell the hon. Minister that the Sone Canal in my constituency had been built by the Britishers 115 years ago but that canal is not being desilted for the last fifteen years. Through you I want to bring

to the notice of the hon. Minister that a scheme worth Rs. 1200 crore was formulated by the World Bank but that scheme is still lying pending with the Central Government and the Bihar Government. I would like to refer to this scheme while speaking on the demands for grants relating to irrigation but since our Minister of Agriculture is a dynamic Minister, I request him to intervene in this matter.

I would like to submit one thing more. Last month in Bihar due to heavy hailstorm wheat crop has been damaged. This crop is insured with GIC. I would tell the hon. Minister that if insurance money had been paid to the farmers, it would have generated faith in the farmers towards the Central Government and the hon. Minister.

With these words I welcome and support the demands presented by the hon. Minister of Agriculture.

[English]

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA

(Bolangir) : I rise to speak a few words in support of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. Nearly, a year back, we had a sense of confidence that we have been able to achieve a breakthrough in the field of agriculture. We have been able to increase agricultural production substantially and it has been possible because of the appropriate agricultural strategy that we have adopted and the contribution of the agricultural scientists also. We attained self-sufficiency in foodgrain production and we could build up buffer-stocks, we could also export foodgrains. But last year, we were confronted with unprecedented drought which was very very serious and extensive also covering large parts of the country, which gave a heavy blow to our economy and created dislocation and setback. Now we have the realisation that after all the base of agriculture has not been strengthened and consolidated enough to withstand and absorb this shock of drought. We have a feeling that we still have to give special attention and topmost priority to agriculture and invest adequate amount of resources in order to ensure consistent and accelerated growth in this sphere. We have observed that for some years past, there have been climatic and environmental changes as a

result of which the weather conditions have become unpredictable and the monsoon had been erratic and scanty. Drought has become a regular feature in our economy. The most effective drought-proof measure is extension of irrigation but unfortunately, our performance in this sphere is not satisfactory. As some of my friends have already told, an irrigation project takes very long time to be cleared and sanctioned and there is inordinate delay because of the cumbersome procedure that has to be avoided. We have seen that the gestation period of an irrigation project is very very long leading to revision of estimates and escalation of costs and whenever this irrigation potential has already been created, it has not been fully used. We know that reservoirs have already been constructed and it is full of water but because canals have not been constructed, it cannot be used for irrigation purposes. In our State, in Rengali and Potaru, the dam is there, reservoir is full of water but it has not been able to provide any irrigation facilities for the benefit of agriculture. Such anomalies should be removed. Our scientists, agricultural and research workers have done excellent job. They have evolved improved and scientific technique of cultivation and high yielding varieties of seeds but that knowledge from the laboratories has got to be transferred to field. This extension work has not been done as it should have been. Our extension officers and cadres of the Agricultural Department, the field workers, do not possess the knowledge, do not have the necessary training or the sense of involvement to do this extension work. Therefore, they must be given extensive training and from time to time the refresher course and the little monetary incentive so that they will take up this work with some dedication. with some involvement and some attention should be paid for the success of this extension work.

We know that seed plays a very important part in increasing productivity. Unfortunately we have not been able to provide our farmers with quality seed of higher standard which will increase the agricultural production. Sometimes back, National Seed Corporation used to provide us quality seeds but over the years there has been some deterioration in the quality of the

[Shri Nityananda Misra]

seeds. In the market there are so many seed firms supplying suprious, sub-standard and inferior quality seeds which has caused great harm and adversely affected the interests of the farmers. Government and the Agriculture Department should accept the responsibility of multiplying the foundation seed, to certify seed properly after proper guidance and supervision and supply better quality seeds to the farmers. This should receive serious consideration of the Ministry of Agriculture.

We are giving institutional credit to the farmers but most of this is being given to the wealthier and well-to-do section and the poor farmer do not have any alternative but to depend on private sources—and private lending facilities which have higher rate of interest. This trend should be reversed and appropriate action should be taken in this regard.

The rural indebtedness is a heavy burden on the farmers. Long standing loans with huge accumulation of interest which sometimes is much more than the principal amount is a huge sum which the farmers find it very very difficult to repay. As long as he does not repay his old loans, he is not eligible to get new loans. That is the reason why some accommodation should be provided to the farmers. The interest part of it should be written off and he may be asked to repay the principal amount within a specified time limit so that the heavy burden of indebtedness on the farmers can be removed to a certain extent.

In certain areas the drought is recurring every year and the backbone of the farmers has been crushed for no fault of their own. They are not able to repay the loan. Some concessional advantages should be given to the farmers to the tune of 50 per cent or 40 per cent depending upon the intensity of the drought that confront farmers in that area so that they may be able to repay the loan and take fresh loans from the institutions.

I give a humble suggestion that short term crop loan, which has got an immediate and direct bearing on volume of investment and agricultural production should be made interest free so that sufficient amount of incentive can be given to the farmers who will increase the volume of investment and

immediately that will be reflected in an increased production. This will help agriculture substantially.

All of us agreed in this House that remunerative prices should be provided to the farmers. We have observed that the price of the agricultural inputs is rising at a faster rate than the price of the agricultural produce. As a result of this, even if the farmer produces more and more, he gets less profit. How is it possible for him to increase his production? This is rather a disincentive to agricultural production and this lacuna should be removed and the farmer should be assured of a better price which will be remunerative.

Sir, we are using high yielding varieties of seeds and these crops are susceptible to disease and pest attack. We are forced to use pesticides in large quantities to prevent the crop diseases. There are multi-national companies which import large quantities of pesticides and dump them in our country. These are very poisonous and are also banned in other countries and these are a health hazard. But, here, the farmers in their anxiety to get rid of the pest attack, use excess doses of these poisonous insecticides as a result of which there is pollution of the environment. Also, a certain toxicity is left in the cereals and vegetable and there is even a threat to our life. Therefore, these big industrialists and multi-nationals should be prevented from importing such insecticides which have been banned in other countries. This must be done on the grounds of health.

As far as wheat and rice are concerned, the Government procures these two crops and the farmers get a good price. But with regard to pulses, oilseeds, jute and cotton, the farmers are completely left at are mercy of the middlemen and the traders. The benefit from the production accrues not to the primary producer the farmer, but to the trader the middlemen. Therefore, Government should introduce monopoly procurement of these commodities, so that a better price can be assured to the farmers. This is absolutely necessary.

Now we know that we are deficient in the production of oilseeds and pulses. Our agricultural scientists should come to the rescue of the farmers and produce high

yielding varieties of seeds of pulses and oilseeds which will increase productivity. This is a challenge to our research scholars and scientists. If they can do it, then profitability will increase and the farmers will gradually switch over to the cultivation of oilseeds and pulses and we will be able to take care of the deficiency.

Central Government is giving colossal amounts to the State Governments whenever there are natural calamities such as drought and floods. But a machinery has not yet been evolved so far to monitor the utilisation of these funds that are given to the States. As a result, there is always scope for diversion of funds for some other purpose and to some other areas which are not affected by calamity. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that the Central Government should evolve a mechanism for closely monitoring the utilisation of the Central aid given to the States.

Drought and floods have become regular features in our country and there must be positive and constructive thinking to find out a permanent solution for these calamities which occur every year. Our scientists can come to our rescue and find out some solution so that we do not have the need to spend hundreds of crores of rupees every year on these natural calamities to provide relief measures to the affected people.

Land reforms have not been implemented with sincerity and a political will as a result of which there are landed aristocrats and big landlords possessing hundreds of acres of benami land in rural areas. Inequalities and disparities in income still exist and these will continue to exist. There is a collusion between the rich land-owners and the corrupt and dishonest officers who help these big landlords to snatch away even those lands which were distributed among the landless poor. They are ceiling surplus lands in my State. On flimsy and technical grounds, these landlords secure some stay from the judiciary and the ceiling surplus land which is given to the farmers is taken back by the landlords. Therefore, I would say that, there must be some sincerity, some political will with which the Government should enforce the land reform measures for the benefit of the poorer sections in the rural areas.

The Government has been giving encouragement to the production of fertilizers and along with chemical fertilizers there is immense possibility for developing organic manure. Regarding this the hon. Minister had referred. This organic manure will change the composition and the texture of the soil and the fertility will be maintained. At the same time it will add to the productivity of agriculture substantially.

As the Government is giving some amount of subsidy for fertilizer production, some kind of monetary incentives should also be given to those persons who produce composts in a big way and use these organic manures which will help production substantially.

Government is giving a colossal amount of money for generation of employment under NREP, RLEGP. For natural calamities also, a substantial amount of aid is being given. If all the amounts can be spent for irrigation projects which are to be started in rural areas and which can be completed within a year so that there can be hundreds of reservoirs for the conservation of water which will also replenish underground sources of water which are becoming dry very fast, it will help irrigation and also it will help agriculture in a substantial way. Therefore, this should be taken up in a right earnest.

Lastly, the farmers are purchasing farm machinery in large quantities. The industries which are producing these farm machineries, should be given all kinds of tax concessions and some amount of subsidy should also be given to these industries so that the farm machineries for which there is very heavy demand which help agriculture operations substantially can be produced at a lower price. It will help agriculture.

With these few words, I congratulate the Agriculture Minister for the demand which he has placed and I hope it will definitely improve the agriculture in a substantial way.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Agriculture Ministry.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : I have a point of Order. How can this Colonel speak

[Shri Rana Vir Singh]

on Agriculture ? Why, has he been given time for Agriculture ? How can he speak on agriculture ? He can speak on other things and not on agriculture. He will make the whole thing topsy turvy again. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : At the outset I would like to support what Shri Birendra Singhji said that when we are discussing the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture, not only all the hon. Ministers of the Ministry of Agriculture should be present but even the Ministers from the Ministries of Water Resources, Civil Supplies and other Ministries should be present.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : I was present.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I am talking about when the discussion started. Hon. Minister, you were not here for one hour. Neither Yadavji was here.

Basically the points which accrue out of the speeches of the hon. Members can have a better impact directly on the Ministers who are dealing with such a serious Ministry and why I say serious because even in the Budget it has been well-illustrated and the Government deserves congratulations that Agriculture based Budget for the first time has been given to the country.

Just a little before, when the hon. Minister was intervening, he made a point that 70% of fertilizers was being used in 30% of the areas where there is intensive irrigation. In reply to my Unstarred Question No. 2874, the hon. Shri Yadav had replied :

“Administrative approval for a National Project on Development of Fertilisers use in low consumption, rain-fed areas in 60 identified districts have been issued.

Under this project there is a provision of (i) opening of 200 additional retail outlets in interior and inaccessible areas by cooperatives in each identified

district; (ii) payment of inventory carrying cost @ Rs. 100 per tonne for a period of 3 months for the maximum quantity of 10 tonnes fertiliser material.”

This is exactly the reason why fertilizers are not being used in the inaccessible areas and the rain-fed areas. So, there is nothing to be very satisfied by quoting the statistics that 70% consumption of fertilisers is there only in the intensive irrigation areas. What are you doing about it ? What is the Agriculture Ministry doing about it ? This is one of the examples I am giving, and this is why I say that the concerned Ministry is not only Agriculture, and that even other Ministers should be here—I am not trying to be sarcastic, or I am not trying to be little the Minister, but I am trying to make a point, and the point is that if you are here, then you can make out as to how, because of lack of coordination between the Ministries of Agriculture and Fertilizers, a situation has come to the fore when inaccessible areas and rainfed areas are not getting the benefits of fertilizers, for which you are getting a Rs. 3,000 crore subsidy. That is the point I was making.

14.32 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

At the beginning, I wish to appeal to the Minister that due to drought conditions in the last three years, in most areas in the country, the farmer is not in a position pay back, leave aside the loan, but even the interest; and the period which has been weived, which has been deferred for paying back of the loans, is being counted for the purpose of interest. My appeal to the hon. Minister is that this period for which the loan has been deferred for payment, or the payment of interest has been deferred, no interest should be levied for this period, and the interest should only count from the date on which the deferred period lapses, and then the payment is to be made. I am sure, as a lot of speakers have spoken before me, that this point will be conceded by the hon. Minister.

The next point I want to make is about crop insurance. This has been discussed various forums which the hon. Minister

was kind enough to attend, as also in the Parliamentary Farmers' Forum. The basic fact is that the unit for insurance, whether payment or assessment of damage is concerned, should be the lowest revenue unit : maybe the gram panchayat or maybe patwari circle. Moreover, all types of crops are damaged by hailstorms; the hailstorm does not go according to the revenue or the block. Hailstorm goes in a line; and there should be a system for such damages by things like hailstorm and *illi*. They should be calculated and given by insurance—which is done by the Agriculture Ministry. To associate Finance Ministry, to associate the general insurance company, and getting payment made to them is a very rigmarole process about which Mr. Birendra Singh has already dwelt at length. But my appeal, in short, to the hon. Minister is that all types of eventualities should be catered for, so far as insuring the crop is concerned; and it should be an easy system of payment; but at the same time, you will have to have monitoring-breakers where this thing is not made use of by people whose crops have not really been damaged, or harm done to their crops.

Now I come to National Oil seeds Development schemes. I was given a reply, again by hon. Shri Yadav to Unstarred Question No. 5556—thus :

“National Oilseeds Development Project is being implemented by 17 oilseeds growing States. The project is being financed on 50 : 50 basis...”

But when you come to giving of the money, the revised estimate for 1987-88 was Rs. 33.46 crores for national oilseeds production programme; it has been reduced in the budget of 1988-89 to Rs. 14.50 crores. On the one hand you say that you are implementing a scheme for national oilseeds development project—if I know English well, which you have a developmental project, you always mean that what you have today you want to develop it more—on the other, if you want to develop more and if your share is 50 per cent and if you have cut it down to less than half in the budget, then how are you going to develop it? It is not a retrograde step? So, my appeal to the hon. Minister of Agriculture is that whatever money has been allocated in the 1988-89

budget, it should be at least the same as it was in the revised budget of 1987-88 that is Rs. 33.46 crores. Instead of initial allotment for 1988-89, you have done Rs. 14.50 crores. If the Centre is giving 50 per cent for this developmental project financing, then you must have 50 per cent monitoring responsibility as a right. Today, what is happening at the level of the State is that once you give money, there is a general impression in the bureaucracy that you only try to get figures from the States as to how money has been spent. It is not only expenditure of your 50 per cent of the financing; it is also the responsibility to see that it has been spent well and it has been really spent in the State where the development is taking place.

My own State has been declared as a soyabean State. My own area from which I come declared as an area which grows the maximum soyabean; and we do not even know of this 50 per cent. So, it is not only that the project should be implemented but it should be implemented well; it should also be publicised well in advance. Otherwise, some of the States may say that the it is their scheme, and this protection of financing must be done and the budget allotment for this particular programme should be increased.

Now, the government is quite rightly paying a lot of attention for development and protection of marginal and small farmers. What is the definition of a small and marginal farmer? It has been simplified by saying a person who has got 2 1/2 acres of land and who belongs to a particular community. Today what is happening is that most of the big farmers are becoming pseudo farmers to get advantage of subsidy either from the Land Development Bank or the State Cooperative Development or the government. There should be some monitoring system; there should be some raid conducted like the Ministry of Finance does a raid on big business houses. You must raid some of the big agricultural houses, pseudo agricultural houses; and most of them are business houses.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : They are big agricultural houses; they are not regular houses,

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Sir, they are business houses and they buy some land from the marginal farmers and make farms like apple, etc., and gardens and they show as if they have earned Rs. 15-20 lakhs in a year, although they have not earned a penny. These farms have become nothing but converting units for black money of the industrialists into white money and they are small farmers. If you take the census, you will find that most of the benefits which you genuinely and the government under the dynamism of the Prime Minister mean to go to the real small farmers, go to these people. Take, for example, giving of loan for a tractor. I asked the hon. Minister through you : can a farmer of 5 acres of land or 10 acres of land, rain-fed land, afford to pay even the interest of a tractor? He buys a tractor, but actually, somebody else buys it in his name by putting 5 acres of land or 7-1/2 acres of land in his name, in somebody's name, his servant's name or his dog's name or his ayah's name and then gets 50 per cent subsidy; and if he is a SC and ST person then he gets 90 per cent subsidy. They will get sprinklers which cost about a lakh and a half. The tractor today costs a lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees. These must be given to the co-operatives. The Government has said that they will give to the co-operatives of four or five small and marginal farmers. But even those small and marginal farmers are those who have been made marginal by those big business houses. And those tractors are used—I have personal knowledge of this fact—for cutting illegally the forests and bringing the timber.

There is another problem which is assuming serious dimensions and more so in my area, Jabalpur and such like many cities are developing very fast and earlier they had agricultural lands all round them. As Shri Birinder Singh rightly pointed out, previously these towns and cities were built in areas where there was sufficient water and people used to do agriculture at the periphery of the cities and towns. Even today it is only at the periphery of the villages that the agriculturists live. Primarily the source of water was the main attraction.

Now the big business houses or the

municipal corporations or the cantonments or the Army for their various purposes and requirements have been acquiring lands through the Revenue Department and some of these acquisitions are done by force as per the law. But the compensation paid is not according to the urban rates of the land but they are being paid at the rate at which the Collector assesses, for that particular land, as agricultural land. If the real value of the land is Rs. 40,000 per acre, the farmer is being paid only five or six thousand rupees per acre which is the rate for the land 50 kilometres away from the town. I personally feel that the hon. Minister for Agriculture should take note of this and particularly write to the State Governments and the Defence Minister, wherever the land is acquired that a reasonable rate should be given. For the last so many generations the small and medium farmers have been doing agriculture land if that land is acquired it must be acquired at the rate of the urban land on which buildings are constructed and on which people are getting ten or twenty or hundred times more, not per cent.

In the end, I only want to mention one point about white revolution. A stage had come when we started the green revolution in the sixties. A stage has now come when we are at the apex of our green revolution development. And a stage will come by the twenty-first century when we would have reached the real optimum, whatever we can get out of our land so far as agriculture is concerned. The Government has rightly in the early seventies started the scheme Operation Flood which is the first step towards what I like to call the White Revolution. But everything is not well in the National Dairy Development Board or their other allied corporations of this particular project. I request the hon. Agriculture Minister—just as in Defence you say, 'Do not put all eggs in the same basket'—that he should not put all his eggs, in charge of one man only. At the moment an impression is being created so far as the National Dairy Development is concerned—I will not say Board or Corporation—that the development of the dairy, piggery or poultry whatever you have—that there is only one man in the country who understands it. It is not so. This scheme must be

diversified right from now to each State and on the same lines as you are developing the oilseeds industry, you should develop the dairy industry and on a fifty-fifty basis to ensure that there are other healthy competitors in these projects instead of one man being the custodian of a particular dairy revolution in the country.

Today we are getting lot of inputs from abroad. You must have seen a cartoon by Laxman that appeared in the *Times of India*, indicating heavy criticism. In the cartoon an explosion was shown. There was a cartoon, in which they have shown an explosion. In the explosion, they have not used any pure atomic energy, but they have used the Irish butter milk. This may be a joke, but this joke must be taken seriously, because I gather, after reading that cartoon and some paper cuttings, that six countries in South East Asia have rejected it, but we have taken it and we are using it. Today in Delhi, although the milk supplied by Dairy Milk Scheme is cheaper, people started buying milk through other sources, which costs one hundred times more. In fact, a supplementary question was asked today only. I want the hon. Minister to ask a question to himself and to the Management Experts of the Dairy Development in the country, why is it so that an average citizen who is living with a very heavy heart today because of escalated prices, wants to buy milk costing Rs. 7 per litre and does not want to buy milk supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme, which costs only Rs. 3.50 per litre. I hope they are not using Irish butter. I am bringing this to the notice of the hon. Minister and in today's context, this is a very serious matter, which should be seen by them.

I would like to submit one more point. The Cooperative Banks give loans for dug wells and shallow tube wells. Wherever a dug well fails, the farmer has to again apply and take a loan to further dig the well, so that he can get water. This is not fair. A valid point has been made by Shri Birinder Singh just now that the subsidies which you are giving to the Industrialists in the fertiliser sector and other sectors, why should it not be given by the Banks as a lumpsum and out of the interest accrued, when a farmer suffers and does not get water, he should be allowed to carry on

with the money which he has taken earlier, whether it may be for dug wells or other wells.

In the end, I would like to make only one point. I hope the hon. Agriculture Minister would give a serious thought to the points we have raised.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH (Faridkot) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am participating in the discussion on Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture with a heavy heart. The farmers of this country have to toil in their fields not for 8 hours but for 16 hours daily in the shivering cold and scorching heat and produce foodgrains for all in the country. But during the one party's rule for the last 40 years in the country, we have not been able to do anything for the farmers. They are still found in rags and without shoes. They have to work in their fields bare footed.

With a great sense of shame I have to say that whatever schemes relating to Agriculture were there, these were formulated 40 years ago and we have failed to implement any such scheme which could provide relief to the poor farmer. Even today the position remains the same.

Even the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who is also present here, does not allot sufficient time for discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture. Mr. Chairman, has to ring the bell again and again. I would urge the hon. chairperson to grant some more time for it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : This time is allotted by the Business Advisory Committee. Seven hours have been allotted for it but many Members want to speak on it.

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH : You should increase its time because the seventy per cent people of this country are connected with it. You should not victimise us. Sometimes we become victims of natural calamities and sometimes we are victimised by you. Sometimes there is drought and sometimes there is flood.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : If a solution had come out of your words the whole session would have been devoted to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have little time to speak. You should speak whatever you want to speak.

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH : This is already known to me. Neither the God above nor you people sitting above will listen to the farmers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to submit that during our school days we used to hear that with the building of Bhakra Dam, the problem of water and electricity in Punjab and Haryana would be solved. Similarly, some days back we have heard that we have much foodgrains in stock in our country and we have become so much self-dependent in the matter of foodgrains that in future there would be no scarcity of foodgrains. But it is only after a year of drought that there is no water in the Bhakra Dam and the stores of foodgrains have become empty. Is it our estimate? Has our Government provided only this much during its 40 years? I think, it has provided nothing. As long as the fate of farmers continues to be decided by sitting in offices, their condition would remain the same. It is only the farmer the price of whose produce is fixed by the Government. It is unfortunate for the farmers of this country that the price of their inputs is fixed by the Government. Its result is that the farmer's condition is becoming miserable day by day. I want to give you an example of a State. Twenty years have passed when we had a green revolution. But during the last twenty years the farmers of Punjab have borrowed Rs. four thousand crore from the co-operative and other banks which they have not been able to repay so far. Where has their money gone? It is well known to you that the farmer has bought neither any car nor any aeroplane. The reason is that the price of inputs was more than that of outputs. Thus the burden of loans on them went on increasing. If the same state continues, he will die one day. If the farmer dies then neither the budget nor any Minister can save him.

The Government simply changes the

names of Agricultural Prime Commission. The fate of the farmer doesn't change by changing the names of the Commission. Representatives of farmers should be included in the Commission who could decide the prices of Agricultural inputs used by the farmers. What I mean to say is that whatever decision is taken by the Government, it should be in the interest of farmers. As the salaries of Ministers and M.Ps. are increased, similarly, the prices of the things produced by farmers should be increased from time to time. The Indian farmer has to depend on the Agricultural Price Commission. You have made him a beggar. It is the farmer who has greatly suffered due to PL 480. This is what you are giving him in turn. Sometimes Rs. 5 are given by the Commission, sometimes Rs. 2 by the State Government and some times Rs. 17 are given as bonus. Is he a beggar? The Government should decide that foodgrains will be purchased at such a price and the manure will be made available at such a price and the farmers will be allowed a profit upto 10-15 per cent which is sufficient for them to live. If you can do this such, it would be enough. We have seen during the last three years, instead of doing that they have been changing Ministers and he is the Third Minister. I wish that he may continue so that any scheme formulated by him is at least implemented. When one would formulate a scheme and when one would implement it. I appeal to the Central Government through you to have mercy on farmers and leave them alone. So much is yet to be done for them and that can be done by formulating a good scheme. Sometimes rains fail in our country. Since, we have not been able to utilise our water resources to the desired extent, we have to depend on rains. For this, we should formulate small projects. The Thein Dam Project has been under implementation for the last 20 years. When it was started, the estimate amounted to Rs. 400-500 crores and today the estimate has risen to 4000-5000 crores yet it is still incomplete. Why not fix a firm date for its completion as a special project. If it is completed, I can say authoritatively that Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan will get much relief. It will not only supply water but also electricity. Besides, it will increase agricultural production and prosperity in India. Whatever be

the source of water, whether it is a well, a tube-well or a canal, there is a lot of seepage. I am an agriculturist and tell you out of my own experience that if the courses of water are made pucca, no matter it pertains to a tubewell, a canal or a pond, water upto 20 to 25 per cent can be saved and thus production can be increased by 25 per cent.

So far as seeds are concerned, no matter how big are our seed corporations, universities especially, the University of Agriculture, Ludhiana, and our scientists have done a very good job during the last few years. They have developed good varieties of seeds for us but the Seed Corporation has not been able to supply the same to us. The Seed Corporation of Punjab had been working very efficiently and still was not able to supply more than 5 to 8 per cent seeds till today. 68 lakh hectare wheat is sown in Punjab alone. Even 8 per cent of that requirement could not be produced by the Corporation. Our scientists develop seeds of very good quality but these get changed by the time those reach the hands of the Zamindars. For this, separate divisions of the Seed Corporation he made to look after a unit of three or four States as has been done in the case of the Food Corporation.

As better seed is supplied to Zamindars, so will it bring about their progress. Along with this, there is so much shortage of milk in our country, that even 10 per cent of the requirement of a child, a soldier or a scientist is not being met. We do not have any surplus milk. Efforts have been made to increase production of milk but only on paper. Not many schemes have been put forward before us. Some States have done good work in this field.

As in States where some good work has been done, special similar schemes should be offered to other States too for milk production so that milk supply in the country can be improved.

15.00 hrs.

I want to say one thing more which should be listened to by the hon. Minister with due attention. The tractors are being manufactured in our country by the private

enterprises only. Why does Government of India not manufacture tractors ? What for the tractor is ? Why excise duty and sales tax are imposed on it ? Tractor is neither a car nor an aeroplane. Tractor is for India and not for Zamindars. The cost of iron used in manufacture of a tractor and the cost of labour needed to produce its spare parts should only form its cost. The cost of a tractor has increased from 20 thousand to 1 lakh 20 thousand at present. Only two to four private firms are producing tractors. I would like to say that some other means should be adopted for contesting elections and the tractor should be left aside. I request that the production of tractors should be taken over by the Central Government and the cost of one tractor should not exceed 50 thousand rupees. Sales tax and excise duty should also not be imposed on the tractor. If you are not in a position to take up manufacture of tractors, you may open import of tractors for a year or two so that Zamindars may import tractors to meet their needs. Tractors will bring about development of agriculture. Let us import tractors. The cost of tractors should be reduced some how or the other.

In addition to this I want to say that the way you are providing loan to small scale industries, Khadi Board, etc. at a rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, agriculturists should also be provided loan on the same rates of interest. Commercial Banks advance loans to agriculturists for tractors at 18 per cent interest. In addition to that they charge $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as expenses. This is the official rate. Whatever is given in addition, is separate. Therefore, be kind enough to reduce the rate of interest for the agriculturists so that these farmers are able to put on fine cloths by discarding their rags, and wear shoes because he produces grains not for himself only but for the entire country.

With these words, I thank you for giving me time to express my views.

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : Thank you very much, Sir. I am rather surprised when you have mentioned my name. I have been waiting for four days.

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture, specially at a time coming after one of the worst droughts, which has been referred to as "the drought of the century" by our Prime Minister. Some of our Ministers are allergic to quote from various sources. So, I will quote the official documents, Finance Minister, Chief Minister of Orissa, the Planning Commission and the Mid-term appraisal. The Finance Minister in his Economic Survey did concede to the fact that the economic performance and management during the year has been dominated by natural calamities of drought and floods. What is worse is this year's drought and floods followed the three successive years of poor monsoon which has affected the economy. It has been brought out by the Mid-term appraisal of the Plan which was discussed even in the Planning Commission and the Mid-term appraisal of the Plan also goes to say that there will be short-fall of 2.5 million tonnes in the agricultural production and specially at a time when the economy is trying to reach a growth rate of 5% this will be affected because the agricultural production will be showing a negative growth. This is not what I am saying, this is what the mid-term appraisal is saying. Therefore, Sir, one has to take this into background specially where our agriculture is dependent on the wayward monsoon. We have had monex experiments, we have had so many other experiments going around international experiments, but till now neither Astrology nor Meteorology nor these monex experiments had, with any definite time frame, been able to predict the wayward monsoon. Therefore, there is a great deal of importance that should be attached to the Mid-term Appraisal which has said that to get the full potential of agricultural production which we are seeking to achieve—175 million tonnes by the end of this Plan and 225 million tonnes at the end of the century—the full potentialities of the irrigation potential of this country have to be achieved. Once again the mid-term appraisal has shown serious concern because the irrigation potentialities have not been keeping up to the target which the Planning Commission and the Government had set itself. Sir, today agriculture has moved a

long way from 1866 when the colonial and imperialist government was forced to appoint the Famine Commission because of the terrible famine of Orissa and West Bengal (at that time undivided Bengal) and in 1988 we see the same spectre of famine which has been described as the worst famine of the century and agriculture today involves a lot of complex and scientific activities which cannot be left entirely to the simple farmer. Today we take great pride in our scientists, in our farmers for having given us the food security. This is our basic industry which provides food, which provides employment and it also provides basic raw material for our industry. This is not what K.P. Singh Deo is saying. I would like to quote my Chief Minister at the NDC Meeting of March 1988 in Delhi. He tells the NDC, and I quote :

"Several eminent economists now agree that industrialisation cannot come about by itself without the full realisation of agricultural potential and without meeting the demands for agricultural products. This is particularly true of the country like ours where nearly 70 per cent of our population depends on agriculture. Industry has to seek its markets among them. This cannot materialise if this section of the population does not earn enough and acquire the necessary purchasing power."

Today agriculture comprises the weather. This is something not very new. Our scriptures, our *Rig Veda*, our *Atharva Veda*, the *Mahabharata*, the *Ramayana*, Chanakya's *Arth Shastra*—every scripture apart from even the Greek, the Roman, the Phoenicians, the Egyptians, the Arabs—every one knew that weather and climate is a natural resource for any weather conversant activity and agriculture is something which has to depend on weather and therefore, the pattern of cropping, the types of crops, the duration of crops, the time when it has to be cropped, are all dependent on the vagaries of the weather and monsoon. So we do know that the Government has taken a lot of steps, they had the foresight, whether it was Panditji's time or whether it was Shrimati Gandhi's time, whether it was Lal Bahadur Shastri's time, it was that National

Institute of Agricultural Research, technological institute, lab-to-land, then special project on various scientific innovations to be applied to agriculture and now our present Prime Minister has also brought in, out of the five technological missions, one on oilseeds and one on water. Water is the elixir of life because we saw, when we had discussion on the drought, when the Water Resources Minister was walking away, there was a unanimous shout from the House that the Water Resources Minister was going away, when the discussion on drought was taking place. Today also we find specially when the drought is being discussed, we do not find an integrated approach. It is not only the Agriculture Ministry which is responsible for the agriculture in this country but also other Ministries. We require coordinated and integrated and systems approach bringing in the Ministry of Water Resources, the Ministry of Energy, then the Alternative sources of Energy but these are going in their own different ways. Today if we have been able to control or to reduce some of the bad effects of last year's drought, it is because of the systems approach which the Government took immediately last year. When we were discussing about drought, the Prime Minister immediately announced, a Cabinet Sub-committee on Drought, a Committee of Secretaries on Drought, conference with the Chief Ministers, conference with the Agriculture Ministers was undertaken and ceilings were also placed on the Plan expenditure for combating drought. Red tapism was also cut down on many of the rules and regulations to see that people do not suffer. Now, once drought is over for the year—because according to the law of averages, it is not that we are going to have drought every year—this sort of systems approach is lacking once again and we will think that it is a thing of the past. Therefore, again agriculture will be left to the vagaries of the monsoon and to the ingenuity of our farmers. Whereas the ingenuity and resourcefulness of our farmers, of the scientists and the Government have resulted in Green Revolution in wheat, white revolution in Operation Flood and blue revolution in pisciculture, but the fact still remains that just like our planning process which is a coercive planning given from the

top, which has not taken into consideration the local materials, the local human resources, the local resources, there is a regional imbalance in the entire gamut of activities. If you take per capita consumption of fertilizers, if you take per capita availability of pesticides, the seeds and irrigation potentialities which are the main inputs into agriculture, or even the per capita availability and disbursement of agriculture credit, you will find that in some States which are advances which are doing well, the offtake of agriculture credit, the offtake of fertilizers, the offtake of seeds and irrigation potentialities are near, if not more than the all-India average.

I come from the State of Orissa, which derives its name from the botanical name of Oryza, which is another name for rice. This is also a paradox. This is a State which from all considerations is below the all-India per capita figure, whether it is a question of infrastructure or irrigation. We are only 27.7% as compared to the all-India average of 48.8% and my district has only 15.2%. 80% of our water resources are going down the drain. I am glad that the Government has appointed Technology Mission on water which is going to see optimum utilisation of water resources in our country. Likewise, on the question of consumption of fertilizers, the hon. Minister of State for Fertilizer was quoting Punjab. Well, Punjab is the advanced State in fertilizers consumption. It is no use giving us the figure of a State which is far ahead of the all-India average. One must look at the Northern States, the Northeastern States and the Eastern States which have for the last 25 to 30 years been suffering from the vagaries of weather, where transfer of technology cannot take place because inundation is for a few days only, may be less than 90 days, where we get 55 inches to 60 inches of rainfall. Therefore, you may have the best of varieties of seeds, you have the best of varieties of technology but until and unless it is applicable to that area which is far below the all-India average, which has not been able to accept that particular technology, that technology is useless. States like Bengal, like Bihar, like Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Southern Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and some portions of Andhra are not given special attention, where you have drawn 15

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

sub-divisions of agro-climatic conditions. Special attention should be paid to see the particular conditions prevalent there, the backwardness of the infrastructure, the capacity for accepting the technology and the simplicity of the people there. In a scientific and technological age, one learns by observing and seeing the fruits. It is not by pontificating or giving lectures that you make farmers, specially simple farmers who have been tradition-bound for a long time, accept science and technology. Until and unless they see the fruits of its application, science and technology or research and development, it is difficult to accept them because most of them are marginal and small farmers having less than 2 or 2½ hectares of land which is totally rain-fed and devoid of any irrigation. Therefore, weather and crops, soil, water resources, land utilisation, soil and water conservation, water management in crop production, soil fertility and fertiliser use, cropping pattern, weed control, disease of crops, insects and pests of crops, nematodes, agriculture engineering, agriculture marketing and storage, farm management, agriculture research, Extension and Education, training of human resource development, agriculture legislation, factors like field crops commercial crops, horticulture crop, forage crops and grasses, condiments and spices, medicinal and aromatic plants, sericulture, and poultry, are all allied activities of agriculture which a simple farmer takes time to assimilate and to accept. I would therefore urge upon the Ministry of Agriculture to prepare a special programme for these areas which have for the last 15 or 20 years not been able to take advantage of the green revolution and to have special programmes like NREP, RLEGP and IRDP for landless labourers or for the economically weaker sections of society as well as for small and marginal farmers. You give them benefit of that purchasing power, But, at the same time, these programmes must be kept geared with the intention of creating permanent assets. If one looks back, tremendous amount of money has been spent. Only this year, over 40% increase is being put into the agriculture sector as mentioned by the Finance Minister because they would like to give the rural sector more investment with a

view to giving them more purchasing power. But what have we been doing to see that the assets which have been created, are durable in nature, and whether the same roads, same tanks, the same pools are being repaired with the NREP funds and RLEGP funds and the IRDP funds which are being paid by the people and what is happening to the maintenance and repair and durability of the assets? I do not think there is any worthwhile effective monitoring of these things. That is why, we keep on spending the same amount of money year in and year out and every year we discuss that the same areas are drought-affected or affected by lack of irrigation potentiality.

There are one of two points, specially Krishi Vigyan Kendras. These are designed to help simple farmers to learn and also follow and apply the innovations of research and development and of science and technology in their own fields and farms. But I find that Krishi Vigyan Kendras or drought-prone area programme which is for chronically drought-affected areas or even this horticulture development institutes or wherever the State Governments have set up horticulture institutes, IARI or the Central Government or the Ministry of Agriculture, has not been able to disseminate it in equitable manner. Wherever there has been an institution, their people have benefited whereas they have not been located in the areas which require them, even though they are backward as far as infrastructural facilities like irrigation potentialities and awareness is concerned, and there it has no action. Therefore, as I have mentioned earlier, in these 5 or 6 States including North-Eastern States which are backward as far as agricultural production is concerned, these institutes like the Krishi Vigyan Kendra and the drought-prone agriculture area programme and also horticulture research centre should be located. The income generation of these impoverished farmers can be improved so that the entire damut of economic activity in the country can go on and the desired effect of the projection of the Plan for 5 per cent growth can only be achieved if agriculture which is our basic industry is made vibrant. Here, I would like to quote Professor P.C. Mahalanobis, who is a distinguished Economist, who has said :

"Purely from economic matter or purely from a economic angle, every one thousand rupee invested in agriculture gives you a generation of Rs. 57 lakhs worth of revenue and at the same time provides jobs to 5000 people as compared to the same amount being invested in Heavy Industry which gives you only an employment generation of 500 and about 1200 as far as consumer goods industry is concerned."

Therefore, Sir, agriculture is the life-line of this country. For making the agriculture succeed and to give us the much required food security as well as self-sufficiency and self-reliance on our own self, irrigation potentialities have to be not only increased but wherever large investments have been done like, in my State, there are three large multi-purpose projects like the Upper Indravathy, the Rengali and the Upper Kolab, they should be completed. Because of lack of resources and because of the lack of resource mobilisation capacity of a State like ours, which has been beset by drought, floods and cyclones from 1964 onwards, we are not able to complete such projects. Although there is water resource, the farmers are not getting it because there is no canal system. Therefore, through you, Sir, I would like to urge upon the Agriculture Ministry to behave as catalyst to have an integrated approach to see that wherever such potentialities exist, whether major projects or medium projects, they should be utilised. Our hon. Minister himself was a Minister of Environment. I am extremely grateful to him that due to his intervention at that time, a medium irrigation project costing only Rs. 8 crores, which has been lying for the last 30 years, could be sanctioned and the environmental clearance could be given because of his personal intervention. I am sure he can act as a catalyst and see that those projects in these backward areas which have been lying for clearance due to administrative or environmental clearance are cleared immediately and sufficient soft-loans are given to those backward States which do not have the resource mobilisation capacity like Orissa, Bihar, Assam, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh, they will be able to complete these in time so that the farmers can get the benefit of the huge investments that have been made in that.

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the time granted to me to speak on the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture. As is known to you, our entire country is affected by agriculture. Agricultural production can be increased by providing irrigation facilities, fertilisers, good seeds and insecticides. The percentage of irrigated area has gone up in our country, good seeds are also available, use of fertilisers has also increased and the production too has increased, but the population has increased in a greater proportion. Therefore, the full advantage of increased production has not reached the country,

In order to increase food production in this area, I would like to suggest that the flow of dirty water from all the drains into the Yamuna and the Najafgarh lake should be stopped. Dams with a height of 4 feet each should be constructed on these dirty drains and the accumulated water should be used for the agriculture. This will decrease pollution in the Yamuna, the number of mosquitoes, that might be reaching Delhi, will decrease at the Najafgarh lake and this will ensure increase in the agricultural production and benefit the farmers greatly.

There are no two opinions that good seeds are available to us. In the past we used to get the seed of the Desi wheat which went waste due to excess of water or fast winds. It is not so now because new varieties of seeds are available which require more and more fertilizers as well as more and more water to have good production. There should be such seeds which can yield more production even in times of drought and scanty rainfall. It is correct that more the fertilizers more the production. But if the price of wheat is less than that of fertilisers, than how one can afford to use it ? Of course, you have decreased the price by Rs. 8 per bag and it has also been beneficial. Just now as my brother Birinder Singh has stated that if more fertilisers are supplied to the farmers, there will be more production, there are no two opinions on this. This year, the farmer had to face drought in Delhi. Tube-wells were set up by the Government, good seeds were made

[Shri Bharat Singh]

available and the fodder was supplied at a rate of Rs. sixty per quintal due to which the farmers faced the drought valiently. Even half of the water supplied to the fields for irrigation through the canals earlier is not available now. Formerly if water was supplied for one month, now it is not supplied even for a week. We demand that water should be made available for more and more fields. As we used to get water from Haryana for irrigating our fields earlier, the same quantity of water should be made available to us so that the farmers may increase their production. If there is good production, then there is problem of transporting that production because the roads are unpaved. There should be paved roads for the bullock carts so that the grains could be transported to the market easily. Thirdly I would like to say that maximum quantity of grains is brought to the market but these fetch less money and the implements purchased by the farmers are costly. We want that reasonable price of wheat and rice should be given to the farmers. We do not ask for any subsidy or any other grant to them. Electric machines or engines for water or implements for agriculture should be made available at reasonable prices. It is necessary for bringing about improvement in the condition of the farmers. When we construct stores for grains and rooms for storing foodder or poultry feed and the implements used by the farmers, nobody comes forward but when the construction is complete they ask for its demolition. The farmer has to suffer a loss of Rs. seven to eight thousand in this process. I say that it should not be demolished. It is now a crop season. The farmers have gathered their crop around the tubewell. We demand that electricity should be supplied to the farmers as you have been doing in the past so that they are able to shell out the grains before rain starts, transport it to the market, store that in their houses or sell the same. This way the seed will not be spoiled. If the grains get dried then the seed is spoiled for the next year. When the farmer sells his crop, he sells at a lower rate and when he purchases the seed, he purchases it at double the rate. I would like to say that seeds should be made available to the farmers at reasonable and market rates. He should get electricity enough to run his tube-

well as well as his thrasher. Nearly 80 per cent people of our country are farmers. They try in every way to maximise the production and remain busy in their work day and night. I want to say that insecticides which are used for killing mosquitoes should be tested in laboratories. It is generally observed that the insecticides used by the farmers in their fields for killing mosquitoes are not effective. On the contrary, the mosquitoes become fat. Therefore, the medicines used for agriculture must be checked and proper medicines should be made available to the farmers who benefit everybody. These medicines should be made available to the farmers at low prices.

With these words, I conclude while supporting the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and hope that the Minister of Agriculture will reply to the two or three ppints raised by me.

[English]

SHRI M.Y. GHORPADE (Raichur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as we all know, agriculture is the key to balanced development in this country especially when two-thirds are depending on farming and one-third of the population is still below the poverty line.

Sir, I must briefly recall the great importance Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru placed on irrigation. We all know, he used to call irrigation dams as modern temples. When it came to Shrimati Indira Gandhi, she realised that if this growing population has to be sustained, then something more has to be done. And, therefore, she ushered in the Green Revolution though it is true that the Green Revolution largely benefited the irrigated areas. Today we have reached a moment in the history of agriculture in this country when we have to take another big leap forward if we have to sustain the population. We will have to have a breakthrough which extends the benefits of modern farming to every nook and corner of this country.

Sir, briefly, in the last 40 years, in spite of all that has been done, the average growth rate in agriculture has been of the order of 2.6 per cent. And experience tells us very clearly that unless this growth rate in

agriculture is increased to three and a half to four per cent, we will not be able to have a sustained overall economic growth rate of five per cent in this country. We will not be able to have an industrial growth rate of over eight per cent. That is the basic fact. The Planning Commission has set a target of four per cent agricultural growth rate and five per cent growth rate in food, in the 7th Plan. Unfortunately, because of the series of drought, we have had a negative growth rate and we all know that from 150 million tonnes in 1985-86, the food production slumped to 135 million tonnes in 1987-88. And this has to be brought up to 175 million tonnes in the next two years. This is the central fact. Therefore, the Prime Minister has said and the Planning Commission has said that the last two years of this Plan has to concentrate almost wholly on agriculture because if we do not reach that 175 million tonnes and 18 million of oilseeds, then we will have to forget about growth rate of five per cent.

Because of shortage of time, without going to other aspects, let me go straight to the weak areas. The mid-term appraisal has already clearly pointed out that there have been shortfalls in irrigation, seeds, fertilizers, cooperative credit and extension. It is on these five points that I would like to comment very briefly.

About increase in irrigation it has been pointed out that in the 7th Plan it should be more than 10 million hectares; which means it should have 2 million hectares per annum. They have also admitted that in the first two years it has been 1.8 million hectares only which means in the next three years the irrigation increase has to be of the order of 2.4 million hectares. This is known. What we expect the Minister to say is to clearly spell out what is the physical and the financial strategy of achieving this 2.4 million hectares per annum.

The gap between potential and utilisation is also well known. But we have to spell out more clearly as to what will be done in the next two years to narrow this gap. It is in this context, in the context of increasing financial outlays for irrigation that I want to make a positive suggestion that some important major irrigation projects like the Upper Krishna in the drought affected areas

of Karnataka, the Government should think of making them concurrent or central projects, so that they can be completed in time and oil seeds and such other things can be grown there. I don't see any reason why, if power projects can be central, certain irrigation projects should not be central or at least concurrent projects. This is a subject which even if it means making it concurrent subject, it should be done; but if you want to achieve this target, I don't think it can be achieved by leaving it entirely to the State Government; because the State Government will not be able to do it on their own. The State Government, of course should be encouraged to do more on minor irrigation and medium irrigation.

About water shed development so much is said; but a detailed blue print is necessary to utilise every drop of water properly.

About ground water, for instance, much more can be done than what has been done. To replenish the ground water forests have to be protected. Here, the waste land development programme of the Prime Minister of afforesting five million hectares of waste land has not been achieved. Only a small portion of it has been achieved. We do expect the Minister in his reply to tell us what is the time-bound programme he has for achieving such vital projects.

On fertilizer, the target for the 7th Plan has been put at 14 million tonnes. What has been achieved in 1986-87 is 9.2 million tonnes. By the end of the Plan it is expected to reach only about 12.5 million tonnes. It is not only a question of price. The price of fertilizer has been reduced by the recent discount. But that by itself will not ensure that the fertilizer reaches where it ought to reach especially in the rainfed areas.

This Minister in his intervention was good enough to admit that even if the price goes down, the consumption does not go up. This clearly proves that there is a lacuna. What needs to be done is to strengthen the institutional credit and the delivery systems in the rural areas, especially in the rainfed areas and specially to the small and marginal farmers in the rainfed areas which constitutes 70% of Indian agriculture.

[Shri M.Y. Ghorpade]

The mid-term appraisal of the Planning Commission admits that the quality seed target for the Seventh Plan was 11.7 million quintals, whereas what has been achieved in 1986-87 is only 5.5 million quintals. They admit inadequacy of quality seeds. They also admit inadequacy of high-yielding varieties and so on and so forth.

As regards cooperatives I would like to say that cooperative institutions are not functioning properly. They will have to be revamped and re-vitalised. Crop insurance will have to be made an intensive programme and successfully implemented.

Finally a word about extension. I feel very strongly about it because I have taken part in the excitement of extension work in the days of Jawahar Lal Nehru when Community Development Blocks were started. Extension service was also responsible initially for the success of the green revolution. I feel sometimes like asking where is that spirit and where is that excitement of extension service. I do not see much of it today. Unless the spirit and the system of extension service is revived we will not be able to achieve the breakthrough that we must achieve not only in the interest of agriculture but also in the interest of the nation as a whole. I am convinced that the nation has the strength to do it given the political will and peoples' participation and revitalisation of institutional and administrative structures and systems. Unless we revitalise the administrative and institutional systems we will not be able to take the benefits of modern agriculture to the small farmer in the rainfed area.

I welcome the decision of the Prime Minister and the Planning Commission to have policy papers on some important sectors. I hope the policy paper on agriculture and institutions will give full attention to this matter.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, firstly I would like to submit that undoubtedly 80 per cent of our population lives in villages on which our economy is based. It is right that our industries have progressed much, but so far as the agriculture is con-

cerned, the Hon. Minister understands the problem of farmers, as he himself is a farmer. If the farmers had been in a better position in this country and had been able to earn their livelihood respectfully then this exodus of farmers in lakhs from villages to cities would have not taken place. Lakhs of landless farmers or the small farmers, who are not able to earn their living due to small holdings are coming to the cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi to work as labourers and building satellite towns near the factories situated in or around cities. It is a big tragedy that we are not able to provide means of livelihood to the farmers. I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister in clear words that this situation has arisen due to the Increase in exploitation there. Rich farmers have taken possession of all the cultivable land and the life has been made impossible for the small farmers and today there are lakhs of landless farmers and bonded labourers in the villages and this shows that a great injustice has been done in the name of freedom. A big section of our population is becoming bonded labour and their life is being ruined. Keeping in view that we have given a slogan of socialism and equality, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons for not distributing the land among the hard working labourers and farmers? Why ownership of land has not so far been passed on to them? In my State Jammu and Kashmir we implemented land reforms in 1948. I am proud to say that today, in Jammu and Kashmir, no such problem is being faced by farmers who are now in a better position. They may have other problems but at least so far as land holdings are concerned, they are not being exploited and are not becoming bonded labourers or running to the cities for employment. If a small state like Jammu and Kashmir can take such a revolutionary step, then what are the reasons behind the inability of the Government to take such steps in the villages of India, where 80 per cent of our population lives and which is committed to socialism. The tension is rising and it is being said by the farmers that the one who is toiling hard is not getting any benefit and on the contrary in cities the wealth is going on accumulating. The businessmen,

who do not do any work themselves, have made it a means of livelihood to bring all the wealth from villages to the cities and the farmers, who is toiling day and night for the country is not getting justice in this country.

I will again request that this system of feudalism and Zamindari should be done away with. Only then, we will be able to march towards socialism.

I would like to submit one point about my State. Research Centres have been established everywhere in the country for the development of agriculture. The hill State like Jammu and Kashmir, whose topography and climatic conditions are different from those of other States of India and where there are some districts with a temperature of -20 and -40 c which can be developed with the help of modern technology and which should have such a centre. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Western U.P. should not be neglected and a research centre should be established in Kashmir also. The requirements of hill areas about seeds, implements and fertilizers are not the same as in plains like Punjab, Delhi or U.P. Our agrarian and other problems are different. So you should pay attention to the northern area and set up an agricultural research centre there for the development of the modern technology, which is used for the agrarian progress in the cold European countries like Russia, China, America and Britain. I would like to know that why no fertilizer factory has been set up in the northern areas of Jammu and Kashmir? I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that this disparity should be removed and an agriculture research centre should be established in Jammu and Kashmir. Almost all the hon. Members have referred to the drought conditions prevailing in the country. It is regretful that last year our country faced a terrible drought of the century and suffered a huge loss. So the Government should not hesitate to give concessions to the farmers to meet the drought condition. You should also pay attention to the flood affected areas. My constituency, Srinagar was affected by flood in 1987. The farmees of Kashmir valley including the Dal lake area incurred a loss of

Rs. 400 crores. Thousand houses gave way and vegetables worth crores of rupees were destroyed. Due to this destruction, the production of vegetables there has gone down. The Government of India has not given a single penny for the relief works although a committee was sent there to evaluate the loss. I request you to pay attention towards this matter.

I would like to submit something about the fruit produced there. Apple is produced on a large scale there and in Himachal Pradesh also. Canning industry can be expanded there. Fruit industry is a big means of livelihood for fruit growers, by which Jammu and Kashmir can be developed. Besides, the problem of unemployment and backwardness, prevailing there, can also be removed. By expanding this industry fruit work crores of rupees can be sent to other parts of the country and foreign exchange can be earned by sending fruit worth crores of rupees abroad. Try to solve the problems of the fruit growers and for the development of fruit industry, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh should be given equal treatment. It can become a basic means of our economy and can increase our means of progress.

Fruit growers should be given more concessions and loans to develop it into an industry. While paying attention to other States, hill areas should not be neglected. More attention should be paid towards the economy of Jammu and Kashmir which depends on tourism and fruit industry. I am quite sure that you will take steps to our satisfaction.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the demands for grants in respect of agriculture and rural development, I want to submit some points before the House. This year, India has been affected by a terrible drought. Rajasthan and Gujarat have been affected the most. In comparison to Gujarat Rajasthan has been more affected. Of course, you are still gathering information about Gujarat. In Rajasthan the drought condition is the worst of all States. From November to March, the Central Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 137 crores

[Shri Virdhi Chander Jain]

for providing employment in the drought affected areas of Rajasthan. It is a matter of surprise, because the survey team which went there, had recommended an amount of Rs. 195 crores, but the Department of Agriculture has sanctioned only 137 crores. Such thing has never happened anywhere before. Instead of enhancing the amount, Rs. 58 crores have been reduced. The hon. Chief Minister has been requesting again and again for releasing that amount of Rs. 58 crores, keeping in view the terrible condition prevailing there. Secondly for the period from April to July you have fixed a limit without our report and for employment, you have earmarked Rs. 77.50 crores, although Rs. 84 crores have been allocated last year. This year, we are facing worse situation than last year, so keeping in view this situation immediately a survey team should be sent there. I have information that you have decided to send a survey team there. They should survey all the drought affected areas for providing us a proper help, so that we can provide employment to the people by undertaking drought relief works. I have information that in Gujarat out of 5 members of a family, 2 or 3 get work and out of 8 members of a family, 4 members get work but in Rajasthan, there are districts where even a single member of a family of 10 has not got work. Our district like Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jalore and Churu have been declared as severely affected districts by the Government. There the position is that only one member of a family of 10 gets work. We have to take steps to fight back the terrible situation which is gradually developing there. In April, I went to my constituency, where there was a terrible heat-wave blowing. There is terrible shortage of water and in the month of May and June, this worse situation will become worst.

I want to give you some information relating to the report of 'Dessert Medicine Research Centre,' a centre of 'Indian Council of Medical Research' ! It has been clearly stated in the Report that—

[English]

“Calories deficiency, Vitamin A deficiency, Complex deficiency in

Anaemia, constitute the major nutritional deficiency disorder in these areas. The data suggest that while residents of some areas such as Barmer are suffering from server degree of under-nutrition, some other areas are emerging as the drought affected ones”.

[Translation]

I mean to say that in the prevailing situation people of these areas are getting only 1200 calories per day instead of 2400 calories per day. Because of this, calorie deficiency their capacity to work is diminishing. They are working in hot summer days especially women but they have lost all energy to work due to malnutrition. In spite of this the Government of Rajasthan has fixed the task. Though they have reduced the task to 60 per cent on our request but they are unable to do even that 60 per cent work. Meanwhile they are paid wages of only Rs. 4 to 5 per day even in difficult areas. You are providing assistance to hapless people of these areas to sustain their lives. I want that you should provide assistance to more people to project them from becoming destitutes. You have repeatedly said that no one has died of starvation but malnutrition definitely is leading them to death. I mean to say that if we want to protect them from starvation then it is necessary to increase the number of workers. The Government wants to increase the number of workers from 10 lakhs to 30 lakhs. The Government will not do justice if they do not provide employment to at least 10% of the population out of 3 crores affected by the famine.

16.00 hrs.

Second thing, on which I have been emphasising time and again, that owing to terrible conditions in our State wheat should be supplied to us at the rate of Rs. 1.55 per kg. The Government is supplying wheat at this rate to the tribal areas. Our plight is more miserable than the people of tribal areas. They have increased 9 paise per kg. over the rate of Rs. 1.55 per kg. enhancing the rate to Rs. 1.64 per kg. I request that you should supply wheat at this rate

from April to September 30th i.e., until the new crop reaches the market. I am not asking to make it a permanent arrangement. Arrangement made by you for tribal areas is really very good. You should also make same arrangement also for our regions because the people are not in a position to purchase wheat. Their purchasing power has been reduced to the minimum. I have already requested you and the Prime Minister for the same. In this connection, a meeting of the Central Government is likely to be convened today. They should take a favourable decision to provide relief to the people.

My third point is that the farmers in our area have sufficient land but the same is not economical. Today 80 per cent farmers of Barmer and Jaisalmer districts are below poverty line. Your definition of small and marginal farmers covers only 27 per cent farmers of our Barmer district. And these small and marginal farmers get most of the facilities. Again only small and marginal farmers will take advantage of the tanks being constructed. You have done a lot to provide wells for irrigation purposes. They have been proved of great help during the famine in various regions of our State. Several permanent works have been undertaken in our State. Construction of tanks has helped in solving the problem of drinking water on permanent basis. The construction of houses is also a work of permanent nature. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 2000 is being provided for each house. These works will certainly improve the condition of our farmers. But only small and marginal farmers are being benefited by such schemes. There are 1 lakh 62 thousand land holders in our district Barmer out of which only 44 thousand are covered under the definition of small and marginal farmers which is only 27 per cent. In our state a ceiling of 10 hectare has been fixed. A farmer having 50 bighas of land is considered to be landless. The Government allots 75 bighas of land. I have requested and sent representation to increase the ceiling from 10 hectares to 20 hectares and for irrigated areas from $1\frac{1}{2}$ hectares to 3 hectare so that farmers may get some relief.

In case of flood, the Central Govern-

ment incurs 75 per cent non-planned expenditure while in the case of famine and drought you ask the States for 5 per cent advance margin money before providing help. Even this help is rendered 50 per cent in the form of loan and remaining 50 per cent in the form of subsidy. I want to emphasis that we have to face more terrible situation than flood situation. The Central Government should also move and represent along with the State Government to the Finance Commission that in the event of famine desert areas should be treated at par with those of flood so that desert areas may also get some relief.

16.05 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI
in the Chair]

I may also state that Arid zone Central Research Institute has been set up in Jodhpur. I want that Krishi Vigyan Kendras should be set up in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts also so that we may be able to get some benefit from them. You know, 350 farmers of Jodhpur devoted themselves to save khijari tree and succeeded in it. Research work is being undertaken on this very khijary tree. I want that as a result of this research this tree which takes 12 years to be ready it should be ready within 6 years. A request has also been made to conduct a research about 'Tumba' and its seed should be developed in our area. Besides this, it would be difficult to get the seeds of bajra and gwar in the present circumstances. If they are not made available then no farmer will be able to cultivate Bajra and gwar. If the position of cultivation is like this, then a time will come when Takavi loans will have to be given to the farmers. If in any case Takavi loan is not given to them then they will not be able to cultivate their lands by any means. I would like to bring to your notice that there are several villages in our State where drinking water has not yet been made available. You should pay special attention to this problem on priority basis so that people of the area may get drinking water. The programme of constructing drains is not so useful. Owing to the lack of material components, construction of roads is not progressing well. Finance Commission has

[Shri Virdhi Chander Jain]

recommended that provisions should be made for material components so that useful work may be undertaken. One can derive benefit if some useful work is done. Efforts should be made in this direction.

Now, I want to say something in respect of crop insurance. The Rajasthan Government has withdrawn the crop insurance scheme. I request the Central Government to insist on the State Government to reintroduce that scheme because it is very beneficial to the people of famine affected desert area. This scheme is essential for the benefit of the people of this area. Your famine code has become obsolete now. I request you to recast it in such a way that people could be benefited and make further progress.

While supporting the Demand of Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. I would like to emphasize that farmers of other States have rendered great help to us. We would have been in a very difficult situation had the wheat not been made available from other States. Our people reeling under famine have been benefited by the produce of farmers of other States. They have saved us, and we can offer facilities to them. We should charge minimum interest from the farmers and in the case of farmers of famine affected areas the interest should be waived. If we provide facilities to the farmers, country's agricultural production will be enhanced. With these words, I again support the demand of grants related to the Ministry of Agriculture and conclude.

[English]

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil) : Supporting the Demands for Agriculture, I wish to make a few points. Our country is an agricultural country, and our economy is mainly based on agriculture. Seventy per cent of our people depend on agriculture, and it is a source of livelihood to all these people, 42% of our national income is derived from agriculture, and it is an important factor in reducing rural poverty. Agriculture occupies the key position in our economy, as it contributes to the overall growth of our economy. So, an enhanced allocation has been made, and high priority has also been given to it in the successive five year Plans.

We find that in 1985-86 the production was 150.44 million tonnes. Subsequently drought conditions and unseasonal rains prevailed, and in 1986-87 the production has declined, and it was 144.7 million tonnes. In 1987-88 there was a further decline of 7% to 10% production again declined. The target for 1988-89 is fixed at 166 million tonnes, and the target at the end of the 7th five year Plan was originally fixed at 178 million to 183 million tonnes; but subsequently, after the mid-term appraisal it has been fixed at 175 million tonnes.

I further would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this decline is due only to the vagaries of the monsoon, or to other factors. This aspect has to be examined, and we have to see whether an improvement has to be made in the policies, programmes and strategies to be adopted by the Government. These factors have to be taken into consideration.

Within two years, i.e. before the end of the 7th Plan, a wide gap has to be covered. Whether it can be achieved is a matter that has to be examined.

Government has given assistance to the farmers, particularly for the extension of irrigation facilities and also for minor irrigation works, viz. tanks etc. For land development, planting of fuel and fruit trees, soil conservation, plant protection, distribution of high-yielding seeds and fertilizers suitable provisions have been made. Credit facilities have also been increased. Research work has been intensified.

There is worldwide praise for our efforts on the agricultural front, because our agricultural production has increased three times within a short period. But we cannot be complacent over our past performance. We have to take note of the following :

- (1) Our per unit, per-hectare production is very low, compared to other countries,
- (2) Our per capita availability of food-grains is also very low;
- (3) The per unit-area consumption of fertilizers and manures is very low;

- (4) I have already pointed out, the covering of a wide gap between the present production and the projected production at the end of the 7th Plan is also to be achieved;
- (5) Production has to be increased in consonance with the increase population; and
- (6) Also, better and effective agricultural devices have to be adopted.

The per unit, per-hectare production of paddy in India is 2179 Kgs. as per the 1985 figures, whereas in USA it is 6095 Kgs. and in the Korean Democratic Republic it is 6667 Kgs.

But as per our national demonstration farms, it could be comparable to the production in other countries. In Punjab, it is 6989 kgs; in north eastern region, it is 5,500 kgs.

The per capita availability of foodgrains in our country is also very low. USSR's production is more than our production. Their population is less than our population, but they are importing foodgrains from foreign countries. The purchasing power in Soviet Russia is high.

Agricultural has to be helped more. It has to be improved with a new pattern of cultivation. Previously, traditional form of cultivation was done. Now our agriculturists are adopting scientific form of cultivation. They need high yielding seeds and fertilisers and also credit. They have to approach banks and also credit cooperative societies and other sources for getting credit. These things should reach the intended places and persons so that they should benefit from them at the earliest.

Research centres has to be extended to rural areas to suit the type and variety of crops in the locality; and the results of the research should be implemented and applied in the rural areas.

Inter-State water dispute should be settled at the earliest like Kavery water and other things. If it is not settled at the earliest, then it will hamper production of foodgrains.

Several irrigation projects took long years for completion. That aspect has to be taken into consideration.

Green Revolution is a constraint to certain areas. While infrastructural facilities are there, that is surplus irrigation, rural electrification and other things, it has to be extended to backward and other regions like south and north eastern regions so that they should also be benefited with the Green Revolution.

The fertilizer factories in the country are not utilising their full capacity of production with the result that the cost of production is high and so also the cost of fertiliser.

India is one of the major fish producing countries in the world. Since independence, there has been four times increase in fish production. Our country has a coast line of 5000 kms—both west and the east. Seeing this big coast line, we have not yet fully exploited the resources that are available in the sea, the fishing operation, particularly in sea fishing we are lacking and we have not been able to do it because we have a less number of trawlers, and since we have a less number of trawlers, there is a poaching by foreign vessels in our country. So deep sea fishing should be operated very effectively. The fishermen, they are all below the poverty line.

There is only one more point I want to mention. That is about fishing harbour in the west coast of Tamil Nadu. A fishing harbour has to be set up at Kanyakumari.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the Central Government to the Teesta Barrage, which is a national project. It was initiated by the Central Government when Shri Siddarth Shankar Roy was the Chief Minister of West Bengal and Shri Ghani Khan Choudhary was the Irrigation Minister. The foundation stone was laid on 22nd March 1975 and on that day it was said that this project would be commissioned after about fourteen years. But now, even after thirteen years it is not yet complete. Only about Rs. 5 crores has been spent or given to this project by the Central Government. It is a national project after Bhakra Nangal dam. It has all along been hoped that the Ministry would take care of this

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

project and finish it immediately, or at least in time. But despite pumber of letters being written bs the West Bengal Government and representations being given it is not being expedited. This only shows the Govern ment's partisan attitude or discrimination towards West Bengal. If it had been for any other State perhaps it would have been completed by this time. Just imagine only about five crores being spent in thirteen years. Whom should I blame for it? It is a national project and it is the responsibility of the Central Government. The State Government have no resources. Still Rs. 250 crores have been spent. This project, if completed will irrigate 950,000 acres of land and that will cover Malda West Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar districts of North Bengal.

We always talk of development of tribal areas. This project will benefit the tribal and scheduled caste population of the region. It helps them to make a very good living. As I mentioned, it is the biggest dam after Bhakra-Nangal dam. So, I repeatedly request that this should be cleared immediately and that work should be started. The hon. Minister should clearly say in his reply that this Teesta Barrage is going to be completed within such and such time, and so much money is going to be allocated for it. The work shoud be completed on a war footing.

We have seen in our country that the small scale industries, cottage industries and even big industries are getting sick. The cottage industries have an agricultural base. This project will help the agriculture and thereby the cottage industries also. I am once again saying this, because it is a national project.

Madam, nobody takes responsibility for the develepment of agriculture. Many Block Development Offices are there, but the Officers there are not working at all. The Departments like Piggery, Poultry, Fishery, Husbandary, are there, but nobody is accountable and they do not know what type of work is going on. It is my request to the hon. Minister that the Block Development Offices must be made accountable. Otherwise, it will take another forty years for us to attain self-sufficiency

in food-production. The Minister is sending one letter and the State Government is sending another a letter. The letters remain only in the file. So, some strong steps must be taken to increase our agricultural production.

Madam, people from our countryside are coming to the towns, because they have no work, no food, no shelter and no clothing. They have no love for the countryside because they cannot maintain themselves. This is the condition of our rural India.

Almost seventy per cent of our population are living in the countryside and depend upon agriculture. So, major portion of our money must be spent for agricultural production, so that our people get atleast minimum requirements such as food, clothing and shelter. So, the Government should pay special attention in this regard and should allot more money for the development of agriculture.

Madam, I would like to tell that even after forty years of our freedom, we are speaking of land reforms. Out of the total declared surplus land of 76,06,131 acres, only 12,54,000 acres of land were distributed in West Bengal. Unless the land reforms are undertaken, how can we expect our agricultural outputs to improve. Only Zamindars are holding the major portion of the land and the poor tillers depend upon the smaller portion of the land. So, please give more stress in land reforms, if you want to increase our agricultural productions.

The farmers are producing rice, paddy, wheat, etc. only for their own need. Every farmer should produce food atleast for ten family, then only you can feed the entire country. So, I request the Minister to give more funds to the agriculturists to increase their production.

Madam, many Members have talked about the exploitation of rural people. It must be looked into. The agriculturists must be treated as equal to other member of our country. Then they will think that India loves them and they love India. And then we can have a peaceful India where there will be no trouble. And then we can have good citizens in the country. If some of

our people remain uncared for, then it is difficult to solve the problem of law and order. If you want to solve the problem of law and order, stress must be given on agriculture and agriculture must be developed.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : India is an agriculture oriented country. 75 per cent of its population is dependant on agriculture and even our whole economy is affected by our crops. Some of our hon. Members of the opposition have charged that even after a period of 40 years, nothing has been done in the post-independent India. I feel that either they have never tried to know anything deliberately or they lack sense of judgement. India, which was a starving nation at the time of independence and not more than 50 per cent of the population could get one meal a day, when Jawahar Lal Nehru, the builder of modern India took over, has surely attained self-reliance in the field of foodgrains through Green Revolution and other similar schemes which were started in order to increase the agricultural produce. New techniques and new varieties of seeds were introduced. Agriculture depends basically on four elements—manure, seeds, irrigation and pesticides. So far as fertilizers are concerned, we are not self-sufficient in chemical fertilizers even today. We have seen that Government have not paid due attention on the fertilizer which is imported in order to increase the production. An institute such as F.C.I. has not been able to distribute the imported fertilizers which has been lying for the last two-three years. Efficiency of out-dated fertilizer gets diminished and cannot increase fertility. I fear, fertilizers being supplied to the farmers are time barred and should not be given to them. So far as fertilisers are concerned, adulteration is done in them at a large scale. Hon. Agriculture Minister, I would like that the samples which are taken for analysis should be examined thoroughly and adulterated fertilisers should not be supplied to the farmers. You must pay attention to solve this problem. More important than this is the opinion of our agricultural experts that although chemical fertilizers have their own usefulness in agricultural produc-

tion, yet they can also be harmful to the crops. On the one hand mechanisation is being introduced in the field of agriculture but on the other hand, the number of animals and use of organic manure is decreasing. I would like that efforts should be made to see that the efficiency of green manure and fertility of the fields is not decreased. The present reports shows that sufficient attention has not been paid to the quantity of green manure required for the fertility of the fields. Along with this, I would also like to submit that the Government does not pay adequate attention towards the production of pulses and oil seeds but even in this field viz. pulses and oil seeds we are not self-sufficient. More than 50 per cent of our demands are met by imported oils. I do not understand why despite heavy drought and Government being fully aware that the purchasing power of the farmers has been reduced, the number of mini kits of, particularly, pulses and oilseeds which used to be distributed free of cost to the farmers have been reduced by the Government of India. I have not been able to follow the reason for such action. In fact 200 or 300 kits which used to be distributed free to the farmers per block, should have been increased during this year of drought so that our farmers could move towards self-reliance. I would like that in the next season of ensuring year, the number of kits should be increased so that our farmers may become happy, prosperous and self-reliant.

Madam, so far as the question of production variety or quantity is concerned, the Government has undoubtedly made a lot of efforts in this direction but I do not support the pricing policy of the Government at all. Whenever a farmer increases the production of any commodity by doing hard labour its prices fall down drastically just as in the case of the very rich potato crop this year. There is none to buy it at a rate of even 50 paise per kg. The same thing happens in the case of every crop the production of which is increased and the prices fall down to the extent that it seems that the poor farmer will be ruined whereas the Government itself gives various kinds of incentives and tries its best to help the farmers. I cannot understand how the remunerative price which is given in accor-

[Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi]

dance with the support price policy adopted by you is fixed for the crop produced by a poor farmer who has neither any capital nor any means of irrigation nor can he use manure in his fields in the desired quantity. You fix Rs. 173 as support price and call it remunerative price whereas on the contrary, in case of farms, the state farming, your farm goes in a loss even after selling the wheat @ Rs. 400 per quintal. Then how can you fix Rs. 173 per quintal and call it remunerative for the poor farmer who has no resources or facilities? I am unable to understand this enigma till date. After all, who decides this cost and how? Our hon. Minister of Agriculture is quite experienced and he must consider all the aspects seriously before fixing the price of a commodity. Although you have set up a Commission for Agricultural Cost and Price for fixing the prices and it is a good thing that you have appointed three non-official members instead of one yet 70 per cent members in that body should be such who are agriculturists and directly linked with agriculture in one or the other form. I agree with the views of some of the hon. Members in this respect that if the input costs and the cost of commodities produced by the farmers are fixed by people sitting in the air-conditioned buildings of Delhi, who have never been to fields, who do not have knowledge of problems of the farmers or who have never studied the situation faced by them then they cannot justifiably take care of the interest of the farmers.

I would like to draw the attention of our hon. Minister to the fact that this year country has faced the century's worst drought, which was admitted even by this House and the whole nation. In the days of drought, kharif crop, which was to be irrigated by making use of free water, the farmers had to use pump sets and electricity, the extra input cost increased but it is regretted that the procurement price has not been fixed keeping that additional cost in view as a consequence of which the farmers had to bear heavy loss.

I would like to point out one thing more viz there are certain lacunae in the procurement policy whether in respect of wheat, paddy or any other commodity. A middleman purchases it and sells it at your

centres. Whenever a farmer himself takes it there, the people at the purchasing centre discourage him by telling that his wheat is not of good quality or by making lame excuses and keep on sending him back. I would request that some foolproof arrangement should be made so that the middlemen may not purchase wheat at a lower rate from the farmers and sell the same at a higher rate at the purchase centres.

Sir, there is another complaint regarding the problem faced by the farmers about not being paid in time by the banks or departments for the wheat or paddy sold by them.

With these suggestions I would submit that a lot of foreign exchange can be earned by exporting the 'kalanamak' a superfine quality rice grown in our area. I would request that you should start programmes at your own level in order to develop this variety so that we may earn foreign exchange by producing maximum quantity of 'kalanamak' rice and exporting it abroad.

[English]

SHRI D.P. YADAVA (Monghyr): Madam, chairperson, several valuable suggestions have already been made in this august House by the hon. Members and I do not want to repeat them. Madam, so far as the status of agriculture is concerned, as on date when we look back, in its history, definitely we find that there has been a record of achievement and we are happy that this achievement has been possible by a very systematic and scientific planning by those who are the makers of new modern India. If we keep the base-year 1952, we find that a lot of inputs have been supplied and the quantum of supply has been tremendous. Take the case of fertiliser. When we look back, in the year 1952, we consumed, that is, the whole of India had hardly consumed 0.69 lakh tonnes. As on date, the consumption of fertiliser in India, is 91 lakh tonnes. It is not a phenomenal growth? Take the case of advancement of credit. In 1952, it was hardly Rs. 24 crores. But now this very advancement of credit by Government of India has gone up to Rs. 7203 crores. Take the case of irrigation increase. It was 23 million hectares in 1952 and now it has gone up to 73 million hectares and the

flow of cooperative credit has gone up from Rs. 24 crores to Rs. 4344 crores. This is the thrust the makers of our Constitution and the leaders of our nation has given and we are proud of it. We are proud of the scientists, we are proud of the administrators, who moulded the schemes for irrigation and agriculture that we have reached the target of 151 million tonnes of foodgrain production in the country. However, due to bad weather condition, we are expecting foodgrains production of 135 tonnes this year. We need not be worried very much about this figure; and we need not be despondent about it. We should be courageous. The leadership of our country has given the thrust and he has directed that in 1988-89 we should have a production target of 166 million tonnes and by 2000 A.D. we should reach 225 million tonne mark. This should be our goal.

Madam, since valuable suggestions have already been made, I do not want to go into the details of input. I would like to take up one point, that is, the transfer of technology for agricultural production. We have taken fertiliser as input, we have taken seed as input we have taken credit as input. But, I may tell the Minister, Sir, one thing which is lacking in your planning which I personally feel is the transfer of technology. If you take the allocation figure of the ICAR, it is very very meagre amount. Only on the subsidy side, we are spending about Rs. 3000 crores in agriculture, that is, on fertiliser side only. Out of this amount of Rs. 3000 crores, if you carve out Rs. 30 crores for the spread of knowledge to the farmers, Bhajan Lalji, you will be getting a better result. This has not been done. There has been phenomenal increase in the number of institutions at the State level, at the national level also. The achievement made by the ICAR and its institutions can match with any of the international scientific institution in the world and we are proud of having the best institution in the world, that is, the Agricultural Research Institute in Delhi. We should be proud of it. But the fruit of the transfer of the technology has not taken place as it should have. This is a very important item and we shall have to go into detail why this fruit has not reached there. When you go, make a deep study where I have been associated with this

project and from the very experience I have got in my own area I find that your scientists are starving. If you keep your scientists starving, if you keep your scientists weak, we cannot expect a good harvest or good production of the crop. So, I will appeal that agricultural scientists and scientists in other laboratories also should have a coordinated action plan and they must feel that they are not only scientists, but they are makers of generation also. But I will most humbly request you that you must care for this baby, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, its laboratories, its numbers I do not want to count, they are in the book, and I will just identify some of the areas where you should go. What you have to do is, you must identify the area of constraints—agricultural constraints—agricultural constraints have got different aspects, area-wise there are constraints, there are some social constraints, there are some technical constraints, but identification of the constraints and the solution evolved area-wise has to be drafted. That is number one. Detailed morphological and geomorphological study of the area along with multiband imagery soil resource inventory should be done. This is to be done at the earliest period. Otherwise, so far as progress is concerned, we shall be lagging behind. Then, the injection of scientific outlook and confidence among the farmers. This is a very important item. I have already spoken about impetus to scientists. Then, adoption of whole district programme. Don't make a patch work. If you want to adopt a complete district as done by Indian Agricultural Research Institute, you adopt it, the whole district programme, study the morphology, study the climatological conditions and then go for its programme implementation, and the coordination of manpower in the district is also essential. I find that there has been no coordination so far as agricultural and scientific manpower in the district are concerned. They have to be counted as a major constraint which I have found and identified as technological constraints, agro-services and supplies constraints, socio-economic problems constraints, constraints in technology transfer, and Madam, in technological constraints, what I found in our area is that flood and drought is a great hazard. Cultural practices are not very scientific. Nutrient

[Shri D.P. Yadava]

management is another area where you need some special thrust, and the weed menace, then water management, plant protection, agricultural implements and equipments, post-harvest technology Horticulture, Live-stock management—these are the areas where you need identification of the farmers' problem. Make a catalogue of those constraints and transfer the technology from Indian Council of Agricultural Research in collaboration with the State laboratories so that the joint sector both of the Union Government and the State Government should combine together. I have found that our scientists, more particularly from the Union laboratories are better equipped than those of State laboratories. The State laboratory scientists are to be elevated in association with these scientists. These are some suggestions which I wanted to make. Thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel that the status and prestige of our country has increased in foreign countries and people have got foodgrains from the country itself because of great contribution made by our farmers in the field of agriculture for the past 40 years.

But for the past 40 years, the unrest among the farmers has been increasing for other things. We may blame the foreign elements or C.I.A. for their hand in them but there is no such possibility in the case of increasing unrest among the farmers. I want to say that there is no political party behind the increasing unrest among them.

Shri Bhajan Lal is a capable person and he has a very important Portfolio. I would like to congratulate Shri Yadav, who was our colleague till yesterday and has become a Minister now. The worthy son of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, who voiced the slogan of "Jai jawan jai kisan" too has become a Minister. Beside this Shri Janardan Poojari also has this department under him.

I was saying as to why there is unrest among the farmers? There is unrest because for the past 40 years, there has been no proper planning for the welfare of farmers. You will get to know this if you undertake

a thorough study of that planning. You should observe a 'farmer year', just as you observe in the case of the blind and the handicapped. You should pay special attention towards the smallest as well as biggest problems of the farmers. You should see whether the farmer is getting water, seeds and manure in time or not. Just as you set up a board of five doctors to examine a patient and they make a through check up, similarly, in order to examine every single problem of a farmer, you should set up a board in the "farmer's year" which will be extremely beneficial to the farmers and production will also increase.

The second thing which I would like to mention is that the farmers of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana have reached the saturation point in the field of agriculture and hence they deserve congratulations. Even at the time of drought, the Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Ganganagar etc. have produced so much foodgrains that even Government had not expected. I want to say that there was a slogan "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan". We should materialize the slogan of 'Jai kisan' in the next year. The Government should appoint a high powered committee or commission for Punjab, Haryana and some parts of Uttar Pradesh which have reached the saturation point in the production of foodgrains, to find out in what way the farmers should be guided and what can be done for them. A 'White Revolution' is in the offing in Punjab and Haryana in the field of the production of milk but all milk plants have decreased the prices of milk. The prices which have come down by 5-10 paise on the basis of per fat measurement will increase in the summer season. What I want to say is that a scheme on a very large scale should be prepared to set up agro-based industries in rural areas to benefit farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh because they have reached the saturation point. The Government gives special facilities to these industries which earn foreign exchange for the country whereas Government do not give any thing to the farmers who provide raw material which earns crores of rupces and also save foreign exchange. Therefore, I request the Government to observe the next year as a 'Kisan Year' and to think seriously about the farmers of those areas where the saturation point has come.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): May I intervene for a few seconds? Some hon. Members are asking to sit late this evening. The hon. Minister of Agriculture will reply today itself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): When will he reply?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: He will reply just now.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Let the reply start at 5.30 PM.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: I would like to submit that I would like to start the Demands for the Ministry of Home Affairs today. It is important.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: No.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: I want your guidance. We have to discuss the Ministry of Home Affairs and six hours have been allotted for that. We have only tomorrow at our disposal. We have also got 193 Discussion over Jabalpur factory blast. We have got these holidays. I wish I could do the impossible. That is why, I am seeking the guidance of the House as to what we are going to do about it. If you are not going to sit late and if you want all these discussions, do you want to stick to your time-schedule or you want to spill over to many more hours than are allotted by the BAC? I have to get your guidance on these matters.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: It is too late for you to get any guidance. Already we have consumed the whole day for the Ministry of Agriculture. Let us finish discussion on Agriculture today.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: We have to start discussion on the Ministry of Home Affairs today.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: No. How can you start discussion on the Ministry of Home Affairs today?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Finish agriculture today and we will start for home!

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: We will have discussion on the Ministry of Home Affairs tomorrow.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: No. I would request the House that we should sit till 7.00 PM today.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: We will sit till the hon. Minister completes his reply.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: The discussion on the Ministry of Home Affairs is very important. Will you be willing to cut down some hours of discussion on the Ministry of Home Affairs?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Yes. We are interested in discussing all these Demands. If there is need, we will certainly cut down the time.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: All right. I take it that the hon. Minister would reply at 5.30 PM.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH (Jaunpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the budget provision for agriculture. Nearly, 80 per cent of the population of India live in villages and do the work of cultivation. I want to state that our Government and our Prime Minister are trying to improve the lot of our farmers through welfare schemes. All of our colleagues in opposition know that the conditions in pre-independent India were miserable. I have no hesitation to say that in what way our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and Shrimati Indira Gandhi wanted to take the nation on the path of development. They wanted to provide irrigation facilities for every field and to electrify every hut of India. Not only this, our first Prime Minister Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru wanted to develop the nation, its people and its farmers, by setting up small scale industries. Now our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi wants to take this country on the path of progress very rapidly. Our Prime Minister,

[Shri Kamla Prasad Singh]

Shri Rajiv Gandhi had addressed a rally of 20 lakh farmers at Hazrat Mahal Park in Lucknow some days before, wherein he had declared that every facility would be provided to farmers. He had also stated that special schemes would be formulated for the interests and development of the farmers of eastern Uttar Pradesh. I want to say to the hon. Minister of Agriculture that there is no doubt in it that the people and farmers of our country are enjoying the benefits of development works being done by the Government of India. I would also like to say that even during the severest drought which our country has faced, not even a single person died of starvation. No doubt people are facing problems and difficulties due to this drought but the Government is implementing various schemes to remove them.

I want to say something about the insecticides. At the time of drought, when I was taking round of my constituency, I saw some green caterpillars eating leaves of sugarcane, maize, paddy, Jowar and millet. People gave me those caterpillars in a plastic bag which I showed to the authorities in Delhi. In the wake of drought, whatever little grew in the fields was eaten away by the caterpillars. Therefore, I want to say that insecticide should be supplied to farmers free of cost.

17.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The way, in which the Government has been working for the development of people during such a severe drought is praiseworthy. I congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister and all other for this. The Government have prepared various schemes, raise the standard of living of those persons who are living below the poverty line at present. Our Late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had started a plan of constructing approach roads. This scheme was prepared so that the farmers may take their produce *viz.* sugarcane wheat, paddy, jawar and millet to markets by the approach roads and then by the main roads, so that they may get reasonable price of their products. Due to lack of approach roads, the farmers could not get reasonable price of their produce.

Because of this, facility the farmers will get reasonable prices of their produce and hence benefited more. That is why a large number of roads are being constructed. There is no doubt that many development works are being done under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. schemes but I am to say that the work of concrete is not done after the earth work is done on those roads which are being constructed under the R.L.E.G.P. schemes. Every effort should be made to complete all the pending works. The Government is providing accommodation to the poor under the "Indira Awas Yojna". With the introduction of this scheme we go to our constituencies and dauntlessly tell the persons that those persons who have no shelter, Government would construct houses for them. The houses are being constructed under 'Indira Awas Yojna' and given to the poor under these schemes and poor are being benefited. The drinking water and electricity facilities have also been provided in these houses. As I have already told that 80 per cent of the population live in villages and they certainly do not vie for the facilities available in cities. Clean lavatories are also being constructed for them. They are also using the electric fans in these houses.

Now, I would like to deal with the question of development of barren land. The poor persons are not getting full benefits of the Gram Samaj land allotted to them. I want to request the hon. Minister that leveling of this barren land should be done. The agricultural implements, the fertilizer and seeds etc. should be given to them free of cost so that they may cultivate that barren land properly. The agriculture workshop on which the Government have incurred an expenditure of lakhs of rupees are not preparing any such thing which can be beneficial for the farmers. Therefore the Government should prepare the scheme in proper manner so that the farmers could be benefited.

Finally, I would like to submit that many farmers do not have bullocks. Agriculture workshops have tractors and thrashers and the farmers want to hire them for thrashing but they are not made available to them. The farmers are unable to get them. So, attention should be paid on keeping these tractors and thrashers in proper order so that they can be hired by the farmers, whenever needed.

With these words, I support the demands put up by the hon. Minister.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on one point only because the main speaker has spoken on the Demands of this Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are a minor speaker.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Now the point is—I want the Minister to take note of this—the appalling state of affairs in research institutions particularly in ICAR leading to suicide by scientists. This I refer in connection with the suicide committed by Shri R.R. Patra of the NDRI, Karnal on May 11, 1986.

Now, we all understand the importance of research in the fields of agriculture. We also understand how it had contributed in the past for the growth of agriculture in our country and also the need of research for strengthening our system of agriculture to face many odds in the future. In the Ministry, many activities are going on. Some of them have been raised in the House also about how you are deciding to divide the country in different zones in a new way and also how you are trying to develop many areas connected with Agriculture Ministry like dairy, fisheries and all other things to meet the requirements of our people regarding milk meat and all that. I am not going into details.

Mr. Patra left a suicide note—the Ministers may know it—where he said that “Director, NDRI, Secretary, ICAR and Director-General, ICAR have driven me to utter desperation to end my life.”

This is what the suicide note says. Now this question was raised in the House on July 28, 1986. At that time, the Minister Mr. Makwana said in reply to Mr. Namgyal—who is now a Minister and who replied at that time is no longer a Minister—but the reply was not true and forms a breach of privilege. I thought I should not go in for breach of privilege against him because Mr. Makwana is no longer here—I feel sorry for him also.

The reply was like this that, “in the case of Mr. Patra, the ICAR had shown more sympathy. But there are certain reasons pertaining to his family affairs which I do not want to disclose here as it is not in the interest of his family. And therefore, I say that the Scientist committed suicide because of personal reasons.”

Now, for the similar question, the reply was given in the other House by the other Minister Mr. Dhillon. I am not going to other points. What comes to me revealingly is the recent report of the ICAR committee, ICAR Governing Body, appointed this high-powered Committee to investigate into this matter. They have said in their report, “in Mr. Patra’s case, the reporting officers did not initiate his annual reports for years together on the ground that the scientist had not submitted his self-assessment forms. This was a serious administrative lapse in the Institute continuing over a period of six years”.

The Director, NDRI, Mr. R. Nagaremkar ought to have ordered the completion of confidential report without self-assessment report. Now the Committee feels that disciplinary action should have been taken against those who have committed lapses.

The Report says the NDRI administration made no serious attempts to investigate Mr. Patra’s allegation that his forms had been misplaced by the head of the division. The point that comes here is that brilliant scientists who can contribute for the development of research in our country in many fields like agriculture, dairy and others are being suffocated in NDRI. Unacademic situation is prevailing there. It is a kind of rivalry—I don’t know what is going on—that is leading them to suicide. It is not the duty of the Government to conceal that fact and come in the House and say that that was for personal reasons.

Their family members come to us. I don’t know whether they will get justice. They come to us and cry before us. I would never have spoken on this because other Members have spoken on agriculture. But what shall I tell them, I don’t know.

Now the Report says that action ought to have been taken. Why no action has

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

been taken? I am not going to condemn Mr. Dhillon or Mr. Makwana—I feel for them. There must have been something. But you must now come out. It is not any personal animosity against anybody. Please set things right in NDRI and ICAR, that is very important. That will not only save many families from agony and misery, that will really help our research to come forward.

I think the Ministers will take serious note of this and explain things in this House and also set things right in the research institutions connected with agriculture. With these few words, I thank you very much for giving me time. Thank you.

[Translation]

CH. RAM PRAKASH (Ambala): Mr. Deputy Speaker; Sir, while supporting these demands, I am grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister that he has given the portfolio of agriculture to an experienced person like Shri Bhajan Lal. On the day, Shri Bhajan Lal took oath, it rained. Before that, people have been crying but there was no rain. No sooner did he become Agriculture Minister, it rained and there was a lot of relief for the people.

In Haryana also Shri Bhajan Lal had been successful Minister of Agriculture. As a result of it, he became successful Chief Minister also. I hope that with his efforts, whatever shortage of foodgrain is there in our country will be removed.

Sir, there is a big problem of unemployment in our country and it is increasing day-by-day. Agriculture can play a significant role to solve this problem of unemployment.

80 per cent population of our country is wholly depends on agriculture and if that 80 per cent is provided with employment, then, this problem can be solved. But how this will be worked out? Many people and hon. Members put different demands before the Government but I would like to submit that without taking to land reforms in the country, this problem of unemployment cannot be solved. The thing, which should be given utmost attention is that land to the tiller. You give the land to the tiller, the

production will get doubled in the country and this problem of unemployment will be solved, otherwise it is impossible to solve it. You may set up as many industries as you like but they cannot provide employment to everyone.

There was a mention about drought affected areas. We are grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Agriculture for the help given to the States in this respect, but so far Haryana is concerned, any relief that was provided to the State has been pocketed by the people at different levels and the Ministers. It didn't reach the people for whom it was meant. People are still unhappy there. Seeds and fertilizers are being sold in black-market. Goods come to the depot in the morning and they are over by night. As long as this corruption remains and injustice is done to the farmers, this country cannot make progress. Today we discuss the problems of farmers but he does not get justice. They are starving although they grow food. When even a farmer does not get food then who will provide food to the poor. I mean to say that proper arrangements should be made in this regard, especially in Haryana. The development has almost stopped there not only in agriculture but in every field, be it is roads or industry. Even concrete has disappeared from the roads. Our Government implicates those persons who speak the truth, in bogus cases and put them behind the bars. If the Members of opposition go there and say anything they will also be behind the bars.

I would like to submit that unless the land is distributed among the poor, this problem of unemployment can not be solved. During the elections in Haryana, it was promised that all the outstanding loans will be written off, arrangements of electricity and water will be made and corruption will be removed, but what has actually happened. The corruption has increased and other facilities have also not been made available. For God's sake, pay attention towards Haryana, otherwise in two years the people will die of starvation. There is no one to give them justice. Only Shri Bhajan Lal can take action against these dishonest and corrupt persons. State and the Centre,

both appreciate his performance and like to have him. There is no better man than him in Haryana and nor there will be any one in future.

Today, we talk of increasing production but the I.S.Y. Canal has not yet been completed. Until this canal is completed, we cannot have production in full. So attention should be paid towards it.

I would like to submit some points about my constituency—Ambala. There is neither any canal nor any systematic supply of water or electricity. The farmers put their heart and soul together but simple hard work does not pay unless it is coupled with other facilities. If resources are made available to us, then we promise that we can produce foodgrains for the whole country. But we don't know as to where all the resources have gone. Seeds of good quality are not available and production depends on quality of seeds. Just now a mention was made about medicines. I want to emphasize that Mandusi—a medicine is so effective that it kills all the pests etc. When Shri Bhajan Lal was in Haryana, this medicine used to be sold at Rs. 80 a kilo, but now its price is Rs. 160 a kilo. Now the poor farmers are unable to buy this medicine. It is necessary where there is half grass and half wheat. I am thankful to the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Bhajan Lal and Shrimati Sheila Dixit. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands in respect of Ministry of Agriculture. The progress made in the field of agriculture is quite commendable. From the year 1950 till date, we have made tremendous progress, but still there is enough to do. I mainly want to submit some points about Rajasthan. The situation of drought is very serious there. 26 out of 27 districts are in the grip of drought. Three crore people are facing famine conditions. People living there are in great difficulty. More than half of the cattle have been perished. The farmer is unable to save them and his people. He is struggling hard to save the cattle as well as his family members. The fund of Rs. 58 crore, which is allocated for Rajasthan, should be immediately disbursed to the State Govern-

ment. For the ensuing four months an amount of Rs. 400 crore should be sanctioned and sent there because that is going to be a period of crisis for Rajasthan. There are problems regarding the cattle and food for the people, so adequate amount should be provided to Rajasthan. Central Teams should be sent there to survey the condition of the people. The example of 'Jai-Jawar Jai Kisan' can be seen in Rajasthan. Most of the people join army from this State and they consider it as their right. The farmer is struggling hard to face drought. In spite of limited resources, the Rajasthan Government is trying its best to help the people in every way. If the Centre gives them help, then there will be great relief for the people. I would like to say something about my constituency Jhunjhunu. Under the N.R.E.P. scheme, funds are given to dig wells, not to dig pits. ...*(Interruptions)*. What is the use of such assistance if water does not come out after sinking the tubewell. The farmers are provided with Rupees nine thousand as aid and Rupees nine thousand as loan. If rupees twenty thousand are needed to install a motor, from where will he get the rest of the amount. Thus entire expenditure should be met by N.R.E.P. It has been ten years since the digging wells, but the connections of electricity have not been provided yet. So what is the use of digging such wells, Instructions should be given to provide immediate power connections to all the wells dug under drought relief scheme so that the farmers could increase their production. A Khetri project has been set up in my constituency, which needs nine million gallons of water everyday. Underground water is used but it has become very difficult as on one hand there is no rain and on the other hand, water level has fallen considerably. There is Jawahar Lal Nehru Canal on Haryana border which is at a distance of 13 kilometers from the project. If the water is taken from that canal, then the water level of wells will rise and the farmers will get relief. Corruption is rampant in the payment of subsidies to the farmers and until corruption is curbed, they cannot make progress. The farmer is ready to accept less profit but he does not want corruption. So if you succeed in curbing the corruption, then it will be a great relief for the farmers. It will look strange if we

[Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan]

ask for exemption from payment of loans but the point is that how will they pay back the loans when they do not have money. Therefore, some arrangement should be made, for example, interest may not be charged for the period of drought, so that they may feel that some relief has been given. I support Shri Ramoowalia's view that as this year's Budget has been called the Budget for farmers, this year should also be observed as the year for farmers so that we may try to solve all their problems, mainly in the areas affected by drought and flood. Udiapur Vati and Khetri are such places in my constituency where there is no water. As these are also hilly areas, they should be given same facilities as given in other hilly areas. Seventy five per cent people of these areas are in military. There is not a single Krishi Vigyan Kendra.

My constituency covers an area of 150 km along the Haryana border. Haryana has lot of canals and people of that area have facilities of electricity. Our area is like a forest and a desert. Krishi Vigyan Kendras should be set up in our area. The assistance admissible under the Jal Dhara scheme should be given to the farmers of Rajasthan also. Those farmers who have tubewells, they should be provided assistance for diesel pumpsets so that they are benefited. As I mentioned earlier there are many canals in Haryana but in our area there is only one canal i.e. Indira Gandhi canal. Jhunjhunu will be developed only when the water of Indira Gandhi Canal reaches there. The water of Ganga-Yamuna and Jawaharlal canal should be routed through Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Jaipur. It may go further.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : You must not forget Mahatma Gandhi.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Two postal circles—Chirawa and Udaipur Vati happen to be in my constituency. Drought relief should be provided to the people living in the area coming under Postal Zone also. Water is available there. People will be able to make its proper use if tubewell facility is provided to them. A river Kateli flows in that area which is rain-fed. If a dam is constructed on Kalidah at Pachlangi, people will get water as water will be a stopping there. As water level is

going down there, it will provide great relief to the people. There is an area of five hundred acres of land in Vat Bisana. I would suggest that a Krishi Vigyan Kendra may be set up there, which will be helpful in educating the people about various aspects of agriculture. It will also benefit the farmers struggling hard to face the drought situation. Our demand for Rs. 400 crores should be met and balance of Rs. 58 crores should be disbursed to Rajasthan.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kesarganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me permission to speak after waiting many days.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even for getting the agricultural product, you have to wait. You cannot get it immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : Your words have inspired me to be more patient. I shall have more patience in future.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : For how long did you wait ?

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : I have been requesting on the discussion of every demand. But you have acceded to it only now. I have been trying to contact you for two days.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : There was no sitting yesterday.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : But I have been waiting during that time also when there was no sitting.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : No, please you had to wait just for 2-3 hours.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : And the time sanctioned by the hon. Minister is being wasted in this manner.

First of all, I am grateful to Hon. Prime Minister who has handed over the charge of agriculture to such deserving persons, who are directly connected with it.

One of them is a person who has brought Haryana on the top in the field of agriculture. The other person belongs to a family who gave the slogan of "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan," and the third is he, who tried to bring revolution in agriculture from Banaras to east Uttar Pradesh. (*Interruptions*)... I leave the rest for you. I feel that the combination of these three personalities in this Ministry, has inspired us to solve the problems of the farmers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I am thankful to the farmers of the country who emancipated us from drought situation with their hard work. At one point, the whole country was in a dilemma that how to come out of this difficult situation. But the way in which our farmers worked hard, is really praise-worthy. The entire credit does not go only to farmers. There are no two opinions about the fact that had the scientists of Indian Council of Agricultural Research not contributed, the situation would have been quite different. So we should be grateful to the scientists for providing scientific knowledge as well as to the hard work of the farmers that India has been able to face the challenging situation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have been listening since long that Agriculture will be given the status of Industry. No doubt, a large number of demands relating to agriculture are placed before the Government, but the most important among them is to give the status of Industry to agriculture. It will solve all the problems. When we talk of giving the status of Industry to agriculture, it appears that both are rivals, while in reality they are supplements to each other. Their importance in Indian economy is like that of bow and string. Our progress depends upon these two factors.

In spite of the long standing demand, agriculture has not been given the status of industry. Our hon. Minister has a good knowledge of agriculture. If the facilities given to our industry are provided to agriculture, then we need not demand anything else, the pace of progress would increase considerably. As for instance, if a person in our country wants to buy a taxi or a truck, he can get loan by mortgag-

ing the same. But if a farmer wants to get loan, his entire property and land are mortgaged. Certain alternative should be found to provide him loan by mortgaging the tractor only. In case we make same arrangement, it will convince the farmers that the Government considers them at par with industrialists. Why are the taxi and truck owners given special concession? Are they more reliable? Why liberal terms are not fixed for the farmers also? Do the Government doubt their honesty? Do they think that farmers will run away along with the tractor and the amount of loan will not be recovered? I can assure the hon. Minister that the Indian farmer cannot be dishonest at any cost. They fully realise this fact that if the present generation remains unable to repay the loan, the next generation would pay the same. In view of this, certain steps should be taken in this regard. Bank limits should not be there for the farmers. Land worth Rs. 10-20 lakhs is mortgaged if a farmer gets loan purchase of a tractor. No resources are available to the farmer if he needs to raise a further loan. If certain limitations are fixed, the farmers can get loans within those limitations for their improvement and progress. Attention must be paid towards this.

As far as oil seed is concerned, the Government is always worried about balance of payment position. There is a lot of botheration in importing oil seeds. I want to give some suggestions in this regard. Our scientists have done good job upto now but they should devise oilseed of short duration. The main problem in this regard is to find out the reason why farmers are not interested in it. It is perhaps our pattern of cropping and rotation of cropping which is responsible for this State of affairs because it does not include oil seed. After harvesting paddy we go for wheat easily but if paddy gets late, then there is no late variety of oilseeds which could be utilised.

Secondly, a large amount of money is paid to the foreign countries but the insurance policy meant for the benefit of the farmers, is completely ineffective. Unless the delicate crops like oilseed are covered completely under the insurance policy, farmers will always remain worried about damage to their crops howsoever fine

[Shri Rana Vir Singh]

qualities of seeds may be devised by the scientists. Insurance policies cover only such crops like sugarcane and others which are already insured by nature. The farmer cannot derive any benefit from the insurance policy unless the delicate crops are covered. So, I would urge the Government to make the policy more comprehensive so that delicate crops can be covered under it.

Thirdly, I would like to point out that mere increase in production is not sufficient. This job has been done by our farmers and scientists. But excessive production is also a problem and this aspect has not been given due attention. Attention has also not been paid to the perishable commodities. I would suggest you to set up a board to take care of perishable commodities.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please finish.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : I am speaking about perishable commodities. I will perish if you ask me to finish. Give me a little more time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He will put you in cold storage.

[Translation]

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : When there is bumper crop of sugarcane and factories do not have that much capacity to crush it, then sugarcane keeps on rotting in the fields and we cannot order to burn the same as was done by Government of Prof. Madhu Dandavate I am not telling you. I am talking about your colleague former Agriculture Minister who is now no more. He used to say—grow the sugarcane on my head.

[English]

Our aim is that every sugarcane stick is to be consumed.

[Translation]

Farmers will not have to suffer any loss if they are aware of our capacity of crushing the sugarcane and they will not produce beyond that particular limit.

There has been huge production of

potato in Uttar Pradesh. I have seen lines of loaded trucks and loaded trolleys standing in long queues upto Lucknow. But the Government is unable to purchase it, and as a result thereof the farmer suffers. A large quantity of potato is rotting. Owners of cold storages are taking undue advantage of their helplessness.

[English]

And the farmer is compelled to agree to a distress sale.

[Translation]

The Government neither provides any financial assistance nor buy the potato. Had the boards been set up, information about the capacity of cold storages would have been supplied to them. Then the farmers might have not suffered this much loss. He would not have produced potato in such a large quantity.

As the hon. Member from Rajasthan has pointed out the shortage of water, the same problem is being faced by every State. I visited Barabanki and Behraich areas in my constituency and found that they are also facing problem of drinking water after drought. Schemes are prepared for constructing big tubewells. I suggest to construct cluster and single tubewell on the border of each village, to provide drinking water to the cattle and people and for irrigation of crops. And this arrangement should be made on war-footing otherwise the situation would become worst.

Big projects for constructing canals are undertaken and left incomplete which is not proper. Then we start some other project. The projects which are abandoned mid-way become orphans. As for instance a project is undertaken during the tenure of Shri Shyam Lal Yadav and in the meantime he is replaced by someone else. Then it will be abandoned and some other project will be taken up at the instance of new Minister. Similarly, the construction of canals in our Behraich District is just like construction of China wall which has caused inundation and the river water has changed its course and the fertile land has been submerged. Centre holds States to be responsible in this regard and States demand Central assistance.

Ultimately, the farmer has to suffer. In view of this Government should take keen interest to complete to all the projects already under construction.

I want to point out another thing, which is quite necessary for me. I hope, Mr. Deputy Speaker, will give due weight to it. Discussion on Home Ministry is alright. But let me clear my point.

The Government has not yet decided as to what price for agricultural commodities has to be given to the farmer. This issue is never solved. The Government considers itself very generous and gives assistance liberally but they should fix good and remunerative prices for commodities to the farmers so that they may lead respectable life. Neither the producer nor the consumer benefits by the prices fixed by the Government. The real beneficiary is the middleman. If the Government is unable to increase the prices for the present they should atleast try to eliminate this middleman. Let the consumer get benefits direct from the producer. Atleast the consumer will be grateful to us. The Government should increase the prices atleast to some extent.

The Dairy Scheme has been introduced for the villages. Yesterday I visited a village. People who had earlier bought a buffalo or a cow have hung dismembered organs of these animals such as an ear or a leg, in their houses. On asking the reason, they said that the animals had died. They were given to understand that the cost of these animals will be paid by the Insurance Company as they are insured but no one listens to them. The Government should set up centres to purchase the milk and then introduce various schemes which may benefit them and in case some animal dies or falls victim to some other tragedy, then he may tide over the problem.

In the end I shall say that as portfolio of agriculture is in the hands of such an able Minister, the country is bound to develop and make progress. Other things can wait, not agriculture. In this sector rapid progress is the need of the hour.

SHRI JAGANNATH CHOUDHARY (Ballia): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opport-

unity to express my views on an important subject like agriculture. I heartily support the Budgetary provisions and Demands for Grants in respect of the Agriculture Department. The importance of this Department can be gauged from the fact that the entire population of the country is dependent on it in some way or the other. Although every Department has its own importance, the primary need in any country is that of food, clothing and shelter. This is the Department which feeds millions of our country.

I hardly need to speak on the progress made by this Department during the last 40 years after Independence. I am reminded of the days of my childhood. When famine struck the country in the pre-independence days, we had to knock the doors of America and Australia. But I am happy to see that under the leadership of Late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Leadership of the present Government, agriculture in India has made tremendous progress. Today our country is self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains. In spite of a terrible famine, our country did not have to look to other countries for help. Our hon. Prime Minister has even said that after feeding the population of our country during this critical period, there is still enough capacity to help a neighbouring country also if affected by famine. It is due to the efforts of the farmer that there has not been a single starvation death in the country during these acute famine conditions. This has enhanced the prestige of the nation.

There are certain things which are essential for increasing the yield. These are good quality seeds, fertilisers, irrigation facilities and pesticides. Arrangement should be made to make them available. If our hon. Agricultural Ministers give due attention to these things there will be a marked increase in the production of foodgrains in our country. Then our country will be in a position to help a neighbouring country if the latter needs it. I agree that the Government has made fertiliser, seeds and electricity available to the farmers. But these are still certain things which are out of reach of the farming community. It is towards these things that I want to draw the hon. Minister's attention.

Sir, unfortunately I come from Ballia

[Shri Jagannath Choudhary]

district of Uttar Pradesh. Both Ganga and Ghagra rivers pass through that area. Every year Ballia district is affected by floods or erosion. Besides there is a river viz Tauns also. This river too has disastrous affects on Ballia. The entire Kharif crop is destroyed. Even Rabi crop does not come up to expectations. Irrigation facilities in our district is limited to 30%-40% of the land. Rest of the land remains unirrigated. Some people sink private Tube-wells. I recall that in 1976 the U.P. Government started work on the Sharda Canal to irrigate the unirrigated land. But I am sorry to say that inspite of repeated requests the U.P. Government has not completed the Sharda Canal till now. I believe that completion of Sharda Canal will help farmers in Ballia produce so much foodgrains that they need not ask for help from any where else. I request the hon. Agriculture Minister to arrange to complete the Sharda Canal expeditiously. This will facilitate irrigation of land in Ballia district and consequently increase the yield.

Now I want to say something about the Turtipar Canal. But, I am sorry to say that water supply is not available on time. Sometimes it is a case of canals being erratic in supply, at times tubewells are also out of order. The Government should look into this matter also. Attention should be paid to the periodic cleaning of canals, timely supply of water and repair of tubewells. New tubewells are being installed but the old ones which are out of order remain unattended. This matter also needs the Government's attention.

It is widely publicised on radio and television that the Government is supplying pesticides for the protection of crops to farmers at the district and block level. But it is regretted that pesticides which are used to prevent the growth of weeds are neither available at cheaper rates nor on time in Ballia. The Government should make available pesticides so that farmers, all over the country, could be benefited.

I shall mention one more point before concluding. The former Agriculture Minister had given me an assurance regarding the

establishment of a Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Ballia district. He had said that when Krishi Vigyan Kendras will be set up Ballia district in Uttar Pradesh would be on the top of the list. I am sorry that now he does not occupy the same office. As far as I know, it is the duty of every Minister in office to honour the promises made by his predecessor. I have already met hon. Shri Bhajan Lal regarding this. I once again request him to take it as his moral duty to fulfill the promise made by the former Agriculture Minister. The Vice-Chancellor of Faizabad University visited Ballia to inspect 50 acres of land which has been allotted to the University. He has conducted an on-the-spot survey and sent his report to the Ministry. I request the hon. Agriculture Minister to lay the foundation of an Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Ballia at the earliest. With this action, the former Agriculture Minister should be happy to see that his promises are being kept.

With these words I support the Demand.

*SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO (Amalapuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, though the farmer has been recognised as the backbone of our economy, nothing significant has been done by the successive Governments all these years to improve his lot. The benefits of various welfare measures have not reached the farmer in the remote villages of our country. Various welfare measures meant for the poor farmers had just remained on the paper. Various budget proposals for improving the conditions of farmers just serve as a mere topic for discussion. The condition of the farmers remain unchanged to this day. It is now more than 40 years since we attained our independence. But the farmer remains poor and helpless. The situation is so grim that the farmers are committing suicide unable to withstand the suffering. The welfare measures, if converted into action would help improve the condition of farmers. Otherwise he will ever remain in plight.

Sir, had various irrigation schemes been sanctioned by the Central Government. The situation would not have been so grim in A.P. today. Had the Central Government

sanctioned various irrigation projects as suggested by our State Government, it would have helped in bringing hundreds of acres of land under plough in Andhra Pradesh. These projects have not been cleared by the Centre just for the reason that an opposition Government is in saddle in that State.

Party consideration stood in the way of clearance of these projects.

It is being said that the soil testing is being carried on everywhere in the country. But, the truth Sir, is that it is limited to certain areas and towns in the country. A small and marginal farmer living in the remote villages in the country is not deriving any benefit out of it. Since they do not know the nature of their soil, they are not able to use the right type of fertilizer. The correct advice regarding the use of right type of fertilizer and pesticides is not available to them now. The result is that these poor farmers are losing all their crops. Since the modern methods of soil testing and thereby using the right type of fertilizers and pesticides are still not available, they continue to cultivate their land on the same old lines and lose all their crops. The position is so grim today that the farmers are resorting to suicides. Hence I appeal to the Government to pay special attention to this problem. The Government should have proper and effective machinery to carry the soil testing throughout the country and tender proper advice to the farmers in using the fertilizers and pesticides. This work should be taken up on a large scale to meet the requirements of the entire farming community.

Sir, the farmers who grow fruits are facing many difficulties. They do not have proper facilities to send the fruits they grow to other parts of the country where are marketing facilities. Market is not available locally for the fruits. As a result much of their produce perish. The fruits growers are suffering huge losses on this account. Hence storage facilities should be provided to store the perishable commodities like fruits. Cold storage facilities should be provided in all the places where the fruits are grown on a large scale. Similarly, canning facilities should also be provided everywhere so that the juice can be preserved fresh and

supplied to all. The processing plants should be set up on a large scale to help the farmers. The income of the farmers can be enhanced this way. These agro based industries are a must for an agro oriented economy.

Sir, my constituency is full of coconut and banana trees. For the past 5 or 6 years the cocount crop has been affected by a particular disease which has damaged the entire crop. The cocount growers, without any exception, have been incurring heavy losses year after year on account of this disease. I have brought it to the notice of the Government here. No proper research has been conducted so far to know the cause for this disease, nor any remedy has been suggested to fight this disease. Similarly farmers in the area are losing the banana crop also. There was a particular variety of banana plant. 'Amritpani' which was similarly affected by a disease at its roots. The cure of which has not been found so far. For the past one year this disease has been playing havoc and the farmers had lost the entire crop. All the banana growers have lost heavily on account of these disease which have not been identified so far. Hence I appeal to the Government to come to the rescue of farmers by taking up research work on these crop disease and suggest suitable remedial measures.

Sir, the per capita consumption of nutrients in our country is very low. When compared to other countries we are far behind in this matter. Similarly the consumption of milk is too low in the country. We are far behind other countries in the per capita consumption of milk.

Sir, fisheries in the country should be encouraged. The farmers who are involved in the pisciculture are incurring losses and they are not able to get their invested amount back. Many farmers in the country are showing keen interest in pisciculture. They are coming forward with digging tanks and farms necessary for pisciculture. They need timely help from the Government. Liberal financial assistance should be provided to them by cooperatives and fisheries department. Farmers in coastal area are specially interested in Pisciculture. It will help in coming up fishing farms throughout

[Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao]

the coastal area. Arrangement should be made to extend long term loans on a very low interest rate.

18.00 hrs.

Similarly Government should take steps to provide liberal assistance to those who are engaged in poultry and Dairy Development.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity and conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I want to inform the House that there are yet two speakers who are expected to speak. If the House accepts, we can extend time for another fifteen minutes and complete the discussion. The hon. Minister will reply tomorrow.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, even today Uttar Pradesh is among those States where expenditure per person on agriculture and related sectors is the least. Eastern Uttar Pradesh has the capacity to produce rice for the whole country. Yet, per hectare rice production in the area remains lowest even today. Attention has not been given to the development of Bundelkhand region where pulses and oilseeds crops could have been grown in abundance. The hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh, which could have been the fruit and vegetable bowl of India, have also been deprived of the attention that they deserve.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, there are three Agricultural Universities situated at different places in Uttar Pradesh. The Faizabad and Pant Nagar Agricultural Universities have done some useful work for the welfare of farmers. But farmers living in the area where the university is situated have not received any benefit. Farmers in the hilly areas of U.P. still follow traditional methods of farming. Not only traditional crops, but the entire production process right up to per quintal yield is the same as it was years ago. I urge the hon. Agriculture Minister to ask

the Pantnagar Agricultural University to turn its eyes towards this area. This matter has been raised a number of times. Till the time the agricultural scientists were associated with the administration of the university they used to take care of these areas but ever since retired administrators are being appointed, educational and training standards have started falling. And this is not the problem with that university alone but other universities as well. I urge the hon. Agriculture Minister to hold consultations with State Chief Ministers to revamp the administrative structure of Agricultural Universities. The administrative reins of Agricultural Universities should be placed in the hands of agricultural scientists only.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Vivekanand Research Centre, set up under the auspices of the I.C.A.R., is currently functioning in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh. We hoped that this centre would contribute in large measure to the development of those areas. But I am pained to say and I want to draw Shri Shastri's attention to this, that for the area where it is situated, the Centre has developed a high quality corn seed.

Apart from this, institute has not done any work worth mentioning, which could be treated as an extension work or could be quoted as an example.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, as has been pointed out by my hon. colleagues, it was envisaged to set up Krishi Vigyan Kendras in every district during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. But no budgetary provision is being made for this purpose for last one year. In this connection, I would like to urge the hon. Minister of Agriculture that attention should be paid at least to the far flung areas and districts which are backward in agriculture, for opening Krishi Vigyan Kendras and budget allocations should be made for this purpose.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture and suggest that priority should be accorded to such crops in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh which will not only contribute to the economical development of the area but also will be beneficial to the whole country. For

example, oil seeds and pulses and soyabean crops could be developed in this region. A lot could be done to develop olive plantation. Sunflower crops could also be grown there. No significant efforts have been made to exploit the resources of this region. There are large potentials of producing trout-fish in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh. I had made a suggestion in this regard sometime ago that a cold-water-fisheries centre should be set up there. It will help produce trout fish in the snow-fed rivers and rivulets of the area and also contribute to the economical development of the people of the area.

Since time is very short at my disposal. I would like to make optimum use of the same and suggest that there is great potential of mushroom production in this area. The National Centre for Mushroom Development, Solon should be asked to set up a centre in some Central place in between these areas in order to boost mushroom cultivation in the region. There must be one such Centre in the region so that a co-operative of the mushroom growers living in the surrounding areas could be set up and they could be encouraged to undertake mushroom cultivation. Some projects especially of horticultural products have been started in this region with the World Bank assistance. But I am distressed to note that the various schemes; whether they have been started in collaboration with the Government of Australia, the Government of Bulgaria or the Government of Italy, they have not so far yielded any net results. Similarly, the rate of apple production per hectare in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh is not even equal to the rate of production in Jammu and Kashmir. Though quality-wise the apple of this region is better, yet the farmers of this area cannot be encouraged due to quantity-wise less production. I, therefore, urge the hon. Minister to make some efforts at the Government level so that the farmers could at least be encouraged to undertake apple cultivation. The I.C.A.R. should also be asked to make efforts in this direction. There is a proposal to open a Temperate Fruit Research Centre in the region during the Seventh Five Year Plan. In this connection I would like to submit to hon. Shri Hari Krishna Shastri that in a proposal submitted earlier, I had suggested that

Ranikhet will be an ideal place for this purpose. I request that the said institute should be set up there. There is a Horticulture University at Palampur in Himachal Pradesh which has been named after Dr. Parmar. There is one such institution in Jammu and Kashmir also. But there is no such institute in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh. A Temperate Fruit Research Centre, if set up there, will be largely beneficial to the people of the area.

There is great potential of developing citrus fruits in the region. Our traditional orchards are gradually withering away. I request the hon. Minister to pay attention towards this in consultation with the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Unseasonal vegetables, like tomato, cabbage, Degimirch could be grown in this region. For this purpose the farmers should be supplied seeds under the controlled conditions. These vegetables could be grown in this region at that time of the year, when these are not produced anywhere else in the country. A branch of the All India Co-ordinated Potato Improvement Project should be set up in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh, particularly in the border districts like Pithoragarh where there are large potentials of potato production.

The people of this area have a natural inclination towards sheep breeding. There was a proposal to undertake a project in this regard in consultation with the Government of Australia. I request you to pursue that proposal. Now-a-days, the people of the area have developed an aptitude towards breeding angora rabbits. I request you to hold negotiations with the Government of Germany in this regard. Because the German rabbits not only have potentials of quick breeding but also yield maximum wool. If a project of the kind is set up in the area, it will contribute a lot to the economy of the region.

For the development of dairy industry in the region, I would like to suggest that liquid nitrogen plants should be set up there. This will help boost artificial insemination in the Centres functioning in the region. At present, the yield of milk from the cows and buffalows in the region is much less. Though a Centre has been opened to raise the yield

[Shri Harish Rawat]

of milk, yet the infrastructure lies idle for want of modern equipments, for the carrying capacity having been less, due to far less production of nitrogen in the nitrogen plants and far less production of semen. I request you to pay attention towards this in consultation with the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

I would like to say a few words about the Drought Prone Area Programme. The task force of the planning commission had, long ago, recommended some areas for this purpose and included some blocks in the programme. But it is very unfortunate that a very small number of blocks has been taken under the Drought Prone Area Programme. Even now the blocks, which were considered by the Planning Commission till the last moment and about which it was thought that they will be included in the programme positively have not been included in the programme. In this connection, I would like to urge that those blocks in Uttar Pradesh where the rain fall is scanty, should be included in Drought Prone Area Programme. In terms of the norms prescribed under the R.L.E.G.P. and N.R.E.P. a farmer owning 5 hectares of land in the hilly region of Uttar Pradesh is a marginal farmer, because he gets less yield from his land and his income is also less. The people of this hilly region of Uttar Pradesh do not get the benefits on the basis of the criteria, i.e., basis of population followed in the above programmes. I therefore, request you to make allocations under the N.R.E.P. on the basis of total production of the region and the present criteria should be changed.

With these words, I share the view of those colleagues of mine who said that the Ministry of Agriculture has got its due. Shri Bhajan Lal who is himself a very influential person, has got a good team of 4 Ministers of State. As the Hon. Prime Minister himself has paid due attention towards this we hope that the Government will pay more attention towards the economy and development of the hill areas.

[English]

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : I want to make a clarification. The hon. Member,

Mr. Indrajit Gupta, had made a point that it is reported in some newspapers that the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Bofors Affairs was planning to go to USA. I have just been informed that a meeting of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Bofors affairs is scheduled for the coming Friday in which Mr. Vin Chadha is going to be examined by the Committee. I have made this submission just to make the record straight.

[Translation]

SHRI BHISHMA DEO DUBE (Banda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me time to express my views. I support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture. Since time is very short and a good number of points have already been discussed, I shall confine myself to one point only. My area Bundelkhand in the State of Uttar Pradesh is a very backward area in the country. When I listen to the views expressed by the hon. Members belonging to Haryana, Punjab and developed areas of Uttar Pradesh, I feel that there is hell of difference between their areas and my area. This disparity must be removed. There are certain areas in the country which have reached the saturation point of development and there are areas where the process of development has not at all started. It is a matter of great concern for us. I feel that an injustice has been done to these areas. I, therefore, draw the attention of the hon. Minister to remove these disparities.

Irrigation is the most essential part of agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture should put pressure on the Ministry of Water Resources that they should provide the means of irrigation to those areas in a time bound programme where there are no means of irrigation so that these areas could be developed and agricultural production in the country could be raised. Instead of providing additional resources to the areas, which have since reached the saturation point, they should be provided to those places, where these facilities have not been made available so far.

I am talking about my constituency, Banda. We are very fortunate that the hon.

Minister of Agriculture, Shri Hari Krishna Shastri represents one of the assembly constituencies of this district. I, therefore, hope that more attention will be paid to my constituency, Banda. I would like to request him to pay attention towards his own constituency also and find out the ways as to how the agricultural production of the area could be increased.

The hon. Minister of Agriculture will be astonished to know that about 3 quintal foodgrains is being produced from one acre of unirrigated land in my area. In other words, one maund of foodgrains is produced from one bigha of Land. Can you imagine? Now-a-days, small farmers who are given land on lease, are being given 2-3 bighas of land under the Land Reforms Act with a view to get their cooperation in family planning. The farmer will be able to produce only 9 maunds of foodgrains from 3 bighas of land. These 9 maunds of foodgrains may be sufficient for him only for the whole year, but what about other members of his family. What will they do? I am not talking of saturation point. I am talking about an area where there is no means of irrigation. If Government intends to implement the land reform measures, it should take care that the holdings should not be uneconomic. Because, some farmers just confine themselves to agriculture and their living standard goes below the poverty line. This type of uneconomic holdings should be discouraged.

Sir, the farmer is quite uneducated. The various new techniques discovered by us do not reach him. We read magazine 'Planning', but the people living in villages are unable to read it. I came to know about dry land farming only after I came to Parliament and attended a workshop at Hyderabad. Only then, I know that what is being done in respect of dry land farming. It is surprising that there are some people in our country who do not get this know-how. Publicity given to this effect does not reach them. I request the hon. Minister to

pay attention towards this. The farmers do not have the knowledge of what is being done for their benefits. If the know-how cannot reach the farmer community, our scientific discoveries and scientific achievements do not carry any meaning. I thought of expressing my views on a number of points, but the time being short, I shall say in brief.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, water is the most essential thing for agriculture. It should, therefore, be our aim to provide water for every cultivable land. The know-how we receive from various researches and the various developments made in the field of agriculture must reach the farmers. The villages should be connected by all weather roads so that means of transport are available to the villages and the know-how reaches them. Similarly, wherever water or water channel is available, the farmer must be provided with a power point so that they could make use of that water in their farm land. More attention should be paid to these minor things till major schemes are commissioned.

Similarly, arrangements must be made to provide education to the farmers in the villages so that they could get the information as to what is happening in the country. I would like to submit once again that pressure should be put on the Ministry of Water Resources to increase the resources of water.

Since time is short, I shall conclude with these words. I express my gratitude to you for providing opportunity to express my views.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister will reply tomorrow.

18.22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 12, 1988/Chaitra 23, 1910 (Saka).